

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

In the Matter of:

PUBLIC HEARING:

RE: DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

CAPE WIND ENERGY PROJECT

NANTUCKET SOUND, MASSACHUSETTS

Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
77 Massachusetts Avenue, Room 10-250  
Cambridge, MA 02139-4307

Thursday  
December 16, 2004

The above entitled matter came on for  
hearing, pursuant to Notice at 7:00 p.m.

BEFORE:

Colonel Thomas Koning  
Commander and District Engineer

Larry Rosenberg, Moderator  
Chief, Public Affairs

James Hunt, Director  
Mass. Environmental Policy Act Office

Karen Adams, Chief  
Permits and Enforcement Branch

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P R O C E E D I N G S

(7:00 p.m.)

MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Good evening and welcome to this National Environmental Policy Act public hearing on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Cape Wind Energy Project that will lead to a decision by the Federal Government on a permit application submitted by Cape Wind Associates for their proposal to build a wind energy project in Nantucket Sound, Massachusetts.

This Corps of Engineers public hearing is being conducted with participation from the Commonwealth MEPA office.

My name is Larry Rosenberg. I'm the chief of Public Affairs for the United States Army Corps of Engineers in New England, and I will be your moderator and facilitator this evening.

Before we begin, I would like to thank you for getting involved in this environmental review process. You see, we're here tonight to listen to your comments, to understand your concerns, and to provide you an opportunity to put your thoughts on the record, should you care to do so. This forum is yours.



1           Our hearing officer this evening is  
2 Colonel Thomas Koning, the Commander and District  
3 Engineer for the United States Army Corps of  
4 Engineers of New England. Should you need copies  
5 of the public notice, the hearing procedures, or  
6 any other pertinent information, it is available  
7 right between these two doors, right before the  
8 registration tables.

9           The agenda for this hearing is following  
10 this introduction. Colonel Koning will address  
11 this hearing. He'll be followed by Mr. James  
12 Hunt, the Director of the Massachusetts  
13 Environmental Policy Act office, who will discuss  
14 the involvement of the Commonwealth and the  
15 State's processes.

16           Then the Corps project manager,  
17 Ms. Karen Kirk Adams, will provide an overview of  
18 the Corps' processes to date to compile and  
19 publish the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.  
20 Following that short presentation, we will be  
21 receiving your comments according to our protocol.

22           Please, feel free to bring up any topics  
23 that you feel that need to be discussed on the  
24 record. Now, I assure you that all of the

1 comments will be addressed during this  
2 environmental review process. And as you can see,  
3 there are quite a few here tonight. So, I'm going  
4 to ask everybody to keep to that two minute window  
5 that has been identified for this hearing.

6 For your convenience, an additional  
7 stenographer is available near the registration  
8 area, should you wish to provide comment on the  
9 record, but without the imposed time restriction,  
10 rather than making this formal presentation here  
11 tonight. These statements, along with any written  
12 statement submitted, will receive equal  
13 consideration with those presented at the  
14 microphone.

15 Now, it is very important that you know  
16 that no decision has been made by the Army Corps  
17 of Engineers with regards to this permit  
18 application. Furthermore, the Corps of Engineers  
19 is not here to defend any aspect of the proposed  
20 activity; we are here to listen to what's on your  
21 mind concerning this permit application.

22 Before we begin, I'd like to remind you  
23 the importance of filling out those little white  
24 cards that we forced you to wait in line for.

1 These cards serve two purposes: first, they let  
2 us know that you're interested in the Draft EIS so  
3 we can keep you informed; second, they provide me  
4 a list of those who wish to speak this evening.

5 If you did not fill out a card, but wish  
6 to speak this evening. If you did not complete a  
7 card, but you wish to speak or receive future  
8 information regarding the permit application or  
9 the federal processes, one will be provided at the  
10 registration desk.

11 Now, one additional comment, we are here  
12 to receive your comments and not to enter into any  
13 discussion of those comments or to reach any  
14 conclusions. Any questions you have should be  
15 directed to the record and not to the individuals  
16 on the panel.

17 Thank you.

18 Ladies and gentlemen, Col. Thomas  
19 Koning.

20 COL. KONING: I'd like to welcome you  
21 today to this public hearing on the Draft  
22 Environmental Impact Statement for the Cape Wind  
23 Energy Project permit application submitted by  
24 Cape Wind Associates for their proposal to build a

1 wind and energy project in Nantucket Sound,  
2 Massachusetts.

3 I would, also, like to thank you for  
4 involving yourself in this environmental review  
5 process. Please feel free to bring up any topics  
6 and issues that you feel need to be discussed on  
7 the record. I assure you that all of your  
8 comments will be addressed during the process.

9 I am Colonel Thomas Koning, the  
10 Commander of the New England District of the U.S.  
11 Army Corps of Engineers, and our headquarters is  
12 in Concord, Massachusetts. Other Corps  
13 representatives with me tonight, a few of them are  
14 Ms. Karen Adams, our project manager; and Larry  
15 Rosenberg, who will serve as our facilitator for  
16 this evening. Also joining me tonight is Mr. Jim  
17 Hunt, the Director of the Massachusetts  
18 Environmental Policy Act Office.

19 Tonight's hearing is being conducted as  
20 part of the Corps of Engineers regulatory program  
21 solely to listen to your comments. This hearing  
22 is being conducted as part of the Federal National  
23 Environmental Policy Act requirements and the  
24 Corps of Engineers regulatory responsibilities to

1 seek out public comment during the Draft -- of the  
2 Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

3 Our authorities are statutory and they  
4 include Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act  
5 and the National Environmental Policy Act, often  
6 referred to as NEPA.

7 I would like to briefly review the Corps  
8 of Engineers' responsibility in this process.

9 First, the Corps' jurisdiction in this  
10 case is Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act.  
11 That authorizes the Corps to regulate structures  
12 in the navigable waters of the United States. The  
13 Corps' New England District received a permit  
14 application from Cape Wind Associates in late  
15 November 2001 for a Section 10 permit for the  
16 installation and operation of an offshore wind  
17 energy project in the federal and state waters off  
18 the coast of Massachusetts in Horseshoe Shoals, in  
19 Nantucket Sound.

20 Second, the detailed regulations that  
21 explain the procedure for evaluating permit  
22 applications and unauthorized work is Title 33,  
23 Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 320 through  
24 330.

1 Third, the Corps' decision rests upon  
2 several important factors to include, in addition  
3 to those aforementioned regulatory and statutory  
4 authorities I just gave, our decision to issue a  
5 permit will be based on the evaluation of the  
6 probable impacts of proposed activity on the  
7 public interest.

8 Our decision will reflect the national  
9 concern for, both, the protection and utilization  
10 of important resources. The benefits that may  
11 reasonably accrue from the proposal must be  
12 balanced against the reasonably foreseen  
13 detriments. All factors which are relevant to the  
14 proposal will be considered prior to our making a  
15 decision about those factors.

16 They include conservation, economics,  
17 aesthetics, the general environmental concerns,  
18 wetlands, historic properties, fish and wildlife  
19 values, flood hazards, flood plain, land uses,  
20 navigation, shoreline erosion and accretion,  
21 recreation, water supply and conservation, water  
22 quality, energy needs, safety, food and fiber  
23 production, mineral needs, considerations of  
24 property ownership and, in general, the welfare of

1 the people.

2           Additionally, as part of our regulatory  
3 responsibilities, a number of other federal laws  
4 apply, including the National Environmental Policy  
5 Act. Underneath, the federal agencies must ensure  
6 that environmental information is available to  
7 itself and to the public before decisions are  
8 reached. This hearing is part of that review, and  
9 your comments will help us in reaching a decision.

10           The record of this hearing will remain  
11 open, and written comments may be submitted  
12 tonight or by mail and e-mail until February 24,  
13 2005. All comments will receive equal  
14 consideration.

15           Lastly, to date no decision has been  
16 made by the Corps of Engineers with regard to this  
17 permit. It is my responsibility to evaluate all  
18 of the impacts prior to my decision, and in order  
19 to accomplish that, I need your input.

20           It is critical to this public process  
21 that your voice is heard, and I thank you in  
22 advance for taking the time to involve yourselves  
23 in this environmental review and providing us  
24 information that is necessary in order for the

1 Corps of Engineers to make an informed decision  
2 regarding the Cape Wind Energy Project.

3 Thank you.

4 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

5 Ladies and gentleman, Mr. James Hunt.

6 MR. HUNT: Good evening, and thank you  
7 for participating in this important environmental  
8 review proceeding for the Cape Wind project.

9 My name is Jim Hunt, and I serve as  
10 assistant secretary for the Executive Office of  
11 Environmental Affairs, and I administer the  
12 Environmental Policy Act on behalf of secretary,  
13 Ellen Roy Herzfelder.

14 The MEPA office is not required to  
15 convene or participate in public hearings during  
16 the environmental review process; however, we are  
17 participating in these Army Corps hearings because  
18 we recognize there is tremendous interest in this  
19 project from many different perspectives, and we  
20 want to hear from you.

21 I want to thank Colonel Koning, Karen  
22 Adams, Larry Rosenberg, and the other Army Corps  
23 staff for allowing MEPA to participate in these  
24 hearings and for their assistance throughout the



1 review of this project.

2 The Massachusetts Environmental Policy  
3 Act requires the public study and disclosure of  
4 potential impacts, as well as the development of  
5 feasible mitigation measures for a proposed  
6 project. It does not pass judgment on whether a  
7 project can or should receive a particular permit,  
8 for those decisions are left to the permitting  
9 agencies.

10 MEPA review, however, occurs before  
11 permitting agencies act to ensure that state  
12 agencies and the public understand the full range  
13 of potential impacts that may result from agency  
14 actions.

15 The review of the Cape Wind project  
16 commenced with the filing of an environmental  
17 notification form in November 2001, and was  
18 followed by a scope for an Environmental Impact  
19 Report that was issued in April of 2002.

20 The Draft Environmental Impact Statement  
21 that's before us, was prepared by the Army Corps  
22 of Engineers to meet federal requirements under  
23 the National Environmental Policy Act. The  
24 document also serves as the Draft EIR under MEPA.

1           MEPA review is required for this project  
2           pursuant to 301 CMR 11.03(7)(b)(4) of the MEPA  
3           regulations because the project involves the  
4           construction of a new electric transmission line  
5           greater than one mile in length with a capacity of  
6           69 kV or more.

7           The portion of the project within  
8           Massachusetts will require several permits,  
9           including a 401 water quality certificate and a  
10          Chapter 91 license from the Department of  
11          Environmental Protection, approval from the  
12          Massachusetts Energy Facility Siting Board, a  
13          construction permit from the Massachusetts Highway  
14          Department, an Order of Conditions from the  
15          Barnstable and Yarmouth Conservation Commissions  
16          and, potentially, a superseding Order of  
17          Conditions from the DEP, if one or both of the  
18          local orders is appealed. In addition, the  
19          Massachusetts Coastal Zone Management office will  
20          conduct a federal consistency review of the  
21          project.

22          The project is also being reviewed in  
23          accordance with an Memorandum of Understanding  
24          with the Cape Cod Commission that was established

1 due to the extensive overlap between MEPA and the  
2 Cape Cod Commission.

3 While the Army Corps of Engineers, MEPA  
4 and the Cape Cod Commission are conducting joint  
5 review for public convenience and administrative  
6 purposes, it is very important to note that each  
7 agency retains independent review authority over  
8 matters within each agency's respective  
9 jurisdiction.

10 Finally, I want to inform you that, at  
11 the request of Secretary Ellen Roy Herzfelder and  
12 the consent of the project proponent, the common  
13 deadline for this project was extended under MEPA  
14 to run concurrently with the Army Corps deadline  
15 of February 24, 2005.

16 Additional information about the MEPA  
17 process and how to comment can be found on the  
18 materials in the lobby or on our Web site at  
19 [www.mass.gov/envir/mepa](http://www.mass.gov/envir/mepa).

20 Thank you again, and I look forward to  
21 receiving your comments tonight.

22 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

23 Ladies and gentleman, Mrs. Karen Kirk  
24 Adams.

1 MS. ADAMS: The Draft EIS/EIR addresses  
2 the potential impacts of public interest factors  
3 identified by the scoping process and is intended  
4 to fulfill the regional, state, and federal  
5 environmental assessment requirements. The  
6 summary brochure is available at the registration  
7 area.

8 We started our review by inviting input  
9 from the general public, in addition to the  
10 seventeen federal, state, and regional agencies  
11 who are asked to participate as cooperating  
12 agencies, in accordance with the National  
13 Environmental Policy Act and policy guidance from  
14 the President's Council on the grounds of Quality.

15 Many of the agencies have jurisdiction  
16 over aspects of the project, and their  
17 participation in a combined EIS/EIR fosters  
18 efficiency in the project review process. Other  
19 agencies agreed to participate as cooperating  
20 agency to provide technical expertise.

21 We're the lead federal agency because of  
22 the Corps' jurisdiction under Section 10 of the  
23 Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, which provides for  
24 federal regulation of any work in or affecting

1 navigable waters of the United States. We direct  
2 the applicant to provide the information necessary  
3 for federal review.

4 The Corps EIS fulfilling the  
5 requirements of the National Environmental Policy  
6 Act is one of many processes that must be  
7 implemented prior to a final permit decision by  
8 the Corps. The Corps is required to address  
9 several federal requirements, including the  
10 Endangered Species Act and the National Historic  
11 Preservation Act.

12 These are just some of the approvals  
13 needed prior to the start of construction. There  
14 will be others, such as the Oil Spill Response  
15 Plan, that will be required by Mineral Management  
16 Service prior to the start of operations.

17 Cape Wind Associates has applied for a  
18 permit, under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors  
19 Act, to install 130 wind turbine generators within  
20 a 24 square mile area of Nantucket Sound. This  
21 will be 4.7 miles south of Yarmouth, 9 miles from  
22 Edgartown, and 13.8 miles from Nantucket.

23 Each monopile support structure will  
24 have a 16 foot diameter with a total of

1 approximately one acre of sea bottom displaced by  
2 the 130 structures. The rotor hub would be  
3 approximately 246 feet above the water surface,  
4 and the total height, including the rotor, would  
5 be approximately 417 feet.

6 Cables are proposed to run between these  
7 structures to an electric service platform. This  
8 platform would be 100 feet by 200 feet. Two  
9 cables buried a minimum of 6 feet below the seabed  
10 would bring the power to the landfall location at  
11 New Hampshire Avenue, in Yarmouth. The cables  
12 would then continue through local streets to the  
13 existing NStar transmission lines in Barnstable.

14 The permit application plans are  
15 included in the public notice which is available  
16 in the registration area. After our initial  
17 review of the application, we determined that an  
18 Environmental Impact Statement would be needed in  
19 December of 2001, and we then proceeded with the  
20 public scoping of the EIS.

21 Public scoping hearings were held in the  
22 spring of 2002. We greatly appreciated the  
23 opportunity to participate in a series of  
24 stakeholders' meetings sponsored by the

1 Massachusetts Technology Collaborative in 2002 to  
2 help us gain a better understanding of local  
3 issues and concerns.

4 We held our own public information  
5 meetings in November 2002 and October 2003 to  
6 provide updates on our review process. We have  
7 now brought all this information together in a  
8 Draft EIS. The public comment period began on  
9 November 9th and will continue through February  
10 24, 2005.

11 Our next step is to catalog all these  
12 comments and address each issue that is presented  
13 in these comments. We will continue to work with  
14 the appropriate cooperating agencies and the  
15 applicant to address these issues. The Corps of  
16 Engineers will carefully consider all comments  
17 received.

18 Following this review, we will prepare a  
19 final EIS. Thirty days later, the Corps can  
20 prepare a Record of Decision. This will contain  
21 our decision as to whether to deny the permit,  
22 issue a permit, or issue the permit with  
23 conditions.

24 Thank you.

1 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, Karen.

2 Ladies and gentleman, it is crucial to  
3 this public process that your voice is heard, and  
4 we are here to listen. To listen to your  
5 comments, to understand your concerns, and provide  
6 you an opportunity to put your thoughts on the  
7 record, should you care to do so.

8 The hearing tonight will be conducted in  
9 a manner that all who desire to express their  
10 views will be given an opportunity to do so. To  
11 preserve the right of all to express their views,  
12 I ask that there be no interruptions.

13 When you came in, copies of the public  
14 notice and the procedures to be followed at this  
15 hearing were available. If you did not receive  
16 these, both are still available at the  
17 registration area. I will not read either the  
18 procedures or the public notice, but both will be  
19 entered into the record.

20 A transcript of this hearing is being  
21 prepared and the record will remain open and  
22 written comments may be submitted tonight by  
23 e-mail or by mail up until, including February 24,  
24 2005. All comments receive equal consideration.



1 Anyone that you know of that cannot attend, but  
2 still wish to send comments, please. And they  
3 should forward those to our headquarters in  
4 Concord, Massachusetts.

5 Lastly, I would like to re-emphasize  
6 that the Corps of Engineers has made no decision  
7 regarding this permit. It is our responsibility  
8 to fully evaluate the proposed activity and its  
9 impact prior to any decisions. And in order to  
10 accomplish that, we need your input.

11 Again, we are here to receive your  
12 comments and not to enter into discussion of those  
13 comments or to reach any conclusions. Any  
14 questions you have should be directed to the  
15 record and not to the individuals on the panel.

16 And once again, no banners or signs are  
17 permitted in this hearing room.

18 Sir, if there is no objection, I will  
19 now dispense with the reading of the public notice  
20 of the hearing and have it entered into the  
21 record.

22 PUBLIC NOTICE

23  
24 Cape Wind Associates, LLC, 75 Arlington

1 Street, Suite 704, Boston, MA has requested a U.S.  
2 Army Corps of Engineers permit under Section 10 of  
3 the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 to install 130  
4 wind turbine generators and associated cable.  
5 This work is proposed in Nantucket Sound with the  
6 cable landfall at New Hampshire Avenue, Yarmouth,  
7 MA. The wind turbine generators would be spaced  
8 1/3-1/2 mile apart over a 24 square mile area  
9 producing up to 454 megawatts (MW) of wind  
10 generated energy to be transmitted from a  
11 centrally located Electrical Service Platform via  
12 a submarine cable to the landfall location in  
13 Yarmouth. The overland cable will be installed in  
14 existing roadways and right-of-ways to NSTAR's  
15 existing electric system in Barnstable. The cable  
16 will consist of two solid dielectric cable  
17 circuits jet-plow embedded into the seabed. The  
18 work is shown on the enclosed plans entitled "Cape  
19 Wind Project," on 18 sheets, revised "6/1/04."  
20 The applicant's intended purpose is to provide  
21 wind-generated energy that will be transmitted and  
22 distributed to the regional power grid, including  
23 Cape Cod and the Islands. They plan to begin  
24 construction in November 2005 and begin operating

1 in November 2006.

2 A Draft Environmental Impact Statement  
3 (EIS) has been prepared by the Corps of Engineers  
4 in compliance with the National Environmental  
5 Policy Act to provide the data needed for the  
6 Corps in performing the public interest review  
7 described below. The Draft EIS compares  
8 alternatives to the benefits; and requests  
9 comments on this assessment. This document is  
10 available for public inspection at the Corps New  
11 England District office by appointment and at the  
12 locations listed on the attached Table 1. In  
13 addition, copies have been provided to federal,  
14 state and local agencies. The agencies are  
15 specifically to provide comment on areas within  
16 their expertise, to provide guidance to the Corps,  
17 and include recommendations for permit conditions  
18 should a permit be issued. the Draft EIS is being  
19 distributed widely on compact disk and be obtained  
20 by contacting us at the above address. In order  
21 to properly evaluate the proposal, we are seeking  
22 public comment. Anyone wishing to comment is  
23 encouraged to do so. It is important that we  
24 receive your comments on or before January 10,

2004. Please follow these instructions to ensure  
that your comments are received on time and  
properly recorded:

Reference file no. NAE-2004-338-1

Address written comments to:

Karen Kirk Adams

Cape Wind Energy Project EIS Project Manager

Corps of Engineers, New England District

696 Virginia Road

Concord, MA 01742-2751

or email: [wind.energy@usace.army.mil](mailto:wind.energy@usace.army.mil)

Mail your comments so that they will be  
received in Concord, MA on or before January 10,  
2005

In addition to, or in lieu of, sending  
written comments, you are invited to attend one of  
our public hearings. The public hearings dates  
and locations are:

Monday -- December 6, 2004

Martha's Vineyard Regional High School

1 Edgartown Road

2 Oak Bluffs, MA 02557

4 Tuesday -- December 7, 2004

5 Mattacheese Middle School

6 400 Higgins-Crowell Road

7 West Yarmouth, MA 02673-2512

9 Wednesday -- December 8, 2004

10 Nantucket Community School

11 10 Surfside Road

12 Mary P. Walker Auditorium

13 Nantucket, MA 02554

15 Thursday -- December 16, 2004

16 Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)

17 77 Massachusetts Avenue, Room 10-250

18 Cambridge, MA 02139-4307

20 All interested federal, state and local  
21 agencies, interested private and public  
22 organizations, and individuals are invited to  
23 attend. Persons wishing to provide oral comments  
24 are asked to register prior to the start of the

1 hearing. Transcripts of the meetings will be  
2 prepared. The hearing procedures are available on  
3 our web site at  
4 [http://www.nae.usace.army.mil/projects/ma/ccwf/hpr](http://www.nae.usace.army.mil/projects/ma/ccwf/hprocedures.pdf)  
5 [ocedures.pdf](http://www.nae.usace.army.mil/projects/ma/ccwf/hprocedures.pdf). After these comments are reviewed,  
6 significant new issues are investigated, and  
7 modifications are made, a Final EIS will be  
8 published and distributed. The final EIS will  
9 contain the Corps responses to comments received  
10 on the Draft EIS.

11 The applicant's proposal will have an  
12 adverse on 0.68 acres of Essential Fish Habitat  
13 (EFH). The District Engineer has made a  
14 preliminary determination that site-specific  
15 impacts may be substantial. Accordingly, the  
16 Corps of Engineers has included an expanded EFH  
17 assessment in the Draft Environmental Impact  
18 Statement, which is being submitted to the  
19 National Marine Fisheries Service, who in turn  
20 will provide conservation recommendations. The  
21 EFH consultation will be concluded prior to the  
22 final decision.

23 The applicant's proposed location is on  
24 the USGS Dennis quadrangle sheet at the UTM

1 coordinates 4610281N and 395983E.

2 The document was also prepared to  
3 satisfy the requirements of the Massachusetts  
4 Environmental Policy Act (MEPA) and the Cape Cod  
5 Commission. Cape Wind Associates, LLC intends to  
6 file the DEIR/DRI with the Massachusetts  
7 Environmental Policy Act office for the November  
8 15, 2004 submittal date and it will be posted in  
9 the Environmental Monitor on November 23, 2004 to  
10 fulfil the Executive Office of Environmental  
11 Affairs' (EOEA) MEPA requirement. Publication of  
12 the Environmental Monitor will provide information  
13 on the comment period duration for the DEIR/DRI.

14  
15 /s/

16 Christine A. Godfrey,  
17 Chief

18 Regulatory Division

19  
20 \* \* \* \* \*

21  
22 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

23 A transcript of this hearing is being  
24 made to assure a detailed review of all of the

1        comments. A copy of the transcript will be  
2        available at our Concord, Massachusetts  
3        headquarters for your review, on our Web site for  
4        your use, or you may make arrangements with the  
5        stenographer for a copy at your expense.

6                Individuals speaking this evening will  
7        be called to one of the microphones -- that's  
8        right, either one of the microphones that's open  
9        -- in the order that they signed in and as  
10       provided for in the protocol. The protocol, once  
11       again, has been distributed in the reception area.  
12       When making a statement, please come forward to  
13       one of the open mics, state your name and any  
14       interest you represent.

15               Now, as I said, as there are many who  
16       wish to provide comment, you will be provided two  
17       minutes to speak, no more. Now, I ask you to  
18       please abide by the two minute rule, as any  
19       additional time that you use will deny others the  
20       opportunity to provide their concerns on the  
21       record this evening. So, please, let's stick with  
22       the two minutes.

23               Should we run out of time this evening,  
24       we will close this hearing and provide all who



1 signed up but not called to the microphone their  
2 opportunity to put their thoughts on the record an  
3 additional opportunity at a future time and place,  
4 which will be determined later. In other words,  
5 we will recess and reconvene just for those  
6 individuals signed up and not called.

7 Should that happen, each one of those  
8 individuals will be contacted individually by  
9 mail.

10 Now, the traffic signal that will  
11 indicate the following, besides the traffic jam at  
12 Innman Square-

13 (Laughter.)

14 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: --the green light  
15 will indicate that two minutes are remaining and  
16 that's all you have. The amber light will come on  
17 when there is one minute left. And the red light,  
18 of course, says your time has expired.

19 Please identify if you're speaking or  
20 representing the position of an organization or if  
21 you are speaking for an individual. If you're  
22 speaking for yourself, just say so.

23 Now, I want to emphasize that this is  
24 the fourth of four hearings that we scheduled in

1 order to provide everybody the opportunity to be  
2 heard. Now, as I have said, there is many who  
3 have signed up. Now, I encourage those who are  
4 here this evening that have spoken at other  
5 hearings to give others the opportunity to be  
6 heard. And, again, two minutes.

7 Once again, we have that additional  
8 stenographer located outside the hearing room.  
9 Should you wish to dictate an individual statement  
10 for the record. Once again, there is no time  
11 limits on those statements. Speak as long as you  
12 want. We will now begin to receive your comments.

13 First speaker, Senator Robert O'Leary,  
14 State Senator. He'll be followed by Matthew  
15 Patrick, State Representative.

16 SEN. ROBERT O'LEARY: Thank you very  
17 much. My name is Robert O'Leary, and I represent  
18 the Elizabeth Islands, Martha's Vineyard,  
19 Nantucket, and Cape Cod.

20 In addition, I'm Chairman of the Energy  
21 Committee in the Senate, and I am opposed to this  
22 project, and I have submitted some detailed  
23 testimony outlining my concerns.

24 And on balance, I'm persuaded that the

1 negatives of this project outweigh the benefits,  
2 and I would like to use my time tonight to really  
3 to raise two issues.

4 One is with respect to those who have  
5 raised the issue of NIMBYism, who have said those  
6 of us who are opposed to this project are driven  
7 simply by Not In My Back Yard syndrome. And in  
8 it's most scurrilous form, we are reduced to rich  
9 waterfront homeowners selfishly trying to protect  
10 our ocean views.

11 I can assure you, we are not all rich.  
12 We don't all own waterfront property. There are  
13 250,000 people whom, many of whom I represent, who  
14 live around Nantucket Sound. And we live there  
15 and we settle there not because of the weather,  
16 not because of the climate, I can assure you of  
17 that, but because it's a special place where the  
18 shore meets the sea, where, according to Henry  
19 David Thoreau, "A man can put his back to America  
20 and look out at the sea."

21 We are also told that our criticisms are  
22 too broad and do not directly relate to the Army  
23 Corps EIS. This is a fairly frequent criticism.  
24 My response to that is that the EIS does not

1 respond to our concerns. It considers, as many  
2 regulators do, only what it can count. And our  
3 objections do not reduce themselves to arithmetic.

4 Over my lifetime, much of Cape Cod has  
5 been developed. Much of my adult life, public  
6 life, has been devoted to try to manage that  
7 growth and development. Much of the Cape has been  
8 ruined, but much of it still retains those special  
9 qualities that have drawn millions of people to it  
10 for generations.

11 Building 130 windmills--

12 FROM THE FLOOR: Time.

13 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.  
14 Please submit your entire record so we--

15 (Applause.)

16 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Our next speaker  
17 is State Representative Matthew Patrick, who will  
18 be followed by State Representative Doug Petersen.  
19 Sir?

20 REP. MATTHEW PATRICK: I'm  
21 Representative Matthew Patrick. I represent the  
22 third Barnstable District on Cape Cod.

23 Very rarely in life do we have an  
24 opportunity to do something that will improve the

1 lives of millions of people. The wind farm  
2 presents us with this once and a lifetime  
3 opportunity. We cannot afford to miss it.

4 I was the executive director of the Cape  
5 and Islands Self-Reliance Corporation, a  
6 non-profit energy organization on Cape Cod for  
7 fifteen years. During that time, we conducted the  
8 creation of the Barnstable County energy  
9 management plan.

10 More than 100 people of all walks of  
11 life and pulled political persuasions participated  
12 in that effort. One of the top ten  
13 recommendations was the encouragement of all  
14 renewable energy products, projects, especially  
15 wind turbines. It was near a unanimous choice,  
16 and it is now a part of the energy element of Cape  
17 Cod Commission's Regional Policy Plan.

18 The Waquoit Bay National and Research  
19 Reserve cites a local concern that will be  
20 mitigated by the reduction in airborne pollution.  
21 They estimate that up to 38 percent of the  
22 polluting nutrients in our basin estuaries comes  
23 from burning fossil fuels in the form of  
24 atmospheric deposition. The wind farm will

1 provide many permanent high-tech jobs, both on  
2 Cape and in Southeastern New England, jobs we  
3 desperately need.

4 According to the U.S. census data, 60  
5 percent of the Cape's current workforce is  
6 employed in the service and retail trade sectors,  
7 where the average wage is \$20,000 a year without  
8 benefits. Soon, there will be a world-wide demand  
9 for wind technicians because wind driven  
10 electricity is the fastest growing form of  
11 electrical generation in the world.

12 Shell and BP Oil Companies have  
13 predicted that 30 percent of the world's  
14 electricity will come from wind turbines by the  
15 year 2030. I cite these companies because they  
16 were the only companies who accurately predict the  
17 world supply and average price for oil since the  
18 1970s. Wind and renewable energy generation  
19 produced five jobs for every one created by the  
20 conventional generation industry, according to the  
21 World Watch Institute.

22 In anticipation of those job  
23 opportunities, the Cape Cod's local colleges and--

24 FROM THE FLOOR: Time--

1 REP. MATTHEW PATRICK: --vocational high  
2 schools are developing renewable energy  
3 curriculum-

4 FROM THE FLOOR: Time--

5 REP. MATTHEW PATRICK: --that will train  
6 our children.

7 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

8 (Applause.)

9 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Ladies and  
10 Gentleman, and thank you.

11 (Laughter.)

12 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Our next speaker  
13 is State Representative Doug Petersen. He will be  
14 followed by State Representative Paul Loscocco.  
15 Sir?

16 REP. DOUG PETERSEN: Thank you very  
17 much.

18 I'm Representative Doug Petersen. I  
19 represent the citizens and non-citizens of  
20 Marblehead, Swampscott, and two precincts in Lynn.

21 I've been Christmas shopping, as I'm  
22 sure you have, and it seems to me that man's love  
23 affair with machines continues unabated. Given  
24 that the case and given what I think is probably

1 the future of man's love affair with machines, we  
2 are going to need electricity to power those  
3 machines in the absence of a viable alternative.

4 All right. To produce electricity, we  
5 are going to need to have power sources to produce  
6 it and that requires building power plants into  
7 the foreseeable future, which quite frankly, you  
8 are going to block somebody's view or disturb  
9 somebody's view. Or, the only other alternative  
10 if we are worried about someone's view is to put  
11 it in some pristine environment and disturb that  
12 pristine environment.

13 Therefore, it seems to me that this  
14 particular project is in line with any other  
15 decision making process, in terms of producing a  
16 power plant in the future. And here, I think the  
17 decision we have is, what is the value of an  
18 unblemished horizon line? Are we going to derail  
19 at the sun every time a tanker comes across that  
20 horizon line and blemishes that? Are we going to  
21 rail at the sun when the fog somehow interrupts  
22 that horizon line?

23 I don't feel there is a value to an  
24 unblemished horizon line. There is not a pristine



1 environment in the ocean. We have sunken ships  
2 and all sorts of dead carcasses lying in the  
3 ocean. It is not a pristine environment and;  
4 therefore, we have an opportunity, a historic  
5 opportunity to produce a renewable energy source  
6 that will be non-polluting and reduce some of the  
7 energy we need for our machines into the future.

8 I think we have an opportunity here, and  
9 I hope you see that way, too, and I hope you take  
10 advantage of it.

11 Thank you very much.

12 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

13 Our next speakers, our next speaker is  
14 State Representative Paul Loscocco followed by  
15 Mr. Lee Mondale, who will be representing  
16 Representative James Eldridge. Sir?

17 REP. PAUL LOSCOCCO: Thank you to the  
18 Committee.

19 Again, my name is Paul Loscocco. I'm a  
20 State Representative for the 8th Middlesex  
21 District, representing the 40,000 people of  
22 Holliston, Hopkinton, Medway, Southborough, and  
23 Westborough, Massachusetts.

24 I'm the ranking Republican member of the

1 Legislative Committee as natural resources in  
2 agriculture, commerce and labor, and  
3 transportation.

4 We, in the Massachusetts Legislature,  
5 have an independent responsibility to the public  
6 to formulate a clear public policy on oceans'  
7 development.

8 I know I speak for many of my colleagues  
9 in the Massachusetts House of Representative and  
10 State Senators, Senate who could not be here  
11 tonight, who are gravely concerned about many  
12 aspects of the Cape Wind project and its  
13 detrimental impact on perhaps the greatest natural  
14 resource of the Commonwealth.

15 Governor Romney and Attorney General  
16 Riley have shown great leadership in this issue,  
17 including the development of an oceans' management  
18 task force to begin to address how, why, and when  
19 we are going to develop off shore.

20 The task force wisely recommended a  
21 comprehensive series of licensing provisions,  
22 economic considerations, and visual environmental  
23 standards for development off the coast. Both the  
24 state and federal governments have a

1 responsibility and legitimate overlapping roles to  
2 play in deciding on appropriate levels of  
3 compensation to the tax payers for giving up  
4 natural resources.

5 This determination must take place  
6 before proposals such as Cape Wind are permitted  
7 to go forward. And the State, working in tandem  
8 with the federal government must play an integral  
9 role in controlling the destiny of a major state  
10 resource and the basis of significant part of the  
11 Massachusetts economy, tourism.

12 Presently, under the existing framework,  
13 there is not a sufficient state role in the review  
14 process, even though the Cape Wind proposal is  
15 located in federal waters, this project will have  
16 an enormous impact and unique to the citizens of  
17 Massachusetts.

18 What you do or do not do as part of your  
19 review for this particular project could also set  
20 precedent and have significant adverse affects on  
21 the rights of other states to protect their major  
22 resources unique to them off their coast.

23 I respectfully suggest that the Corps,  
24 in respective of the rights of the States under

1 our federal system of government should show  
2 deference to the legitimate interests of the  
3 Commonwealth of Massachusetts, as expressed by the  
4 Governor and the Attorney General and others and  
5 should afford the legislature the opportunity to  
6 be integrally evolved in the management and  
7 control off our own coastline.

8 Such deference to the citizens of our  
9 state and those who were elected to represent them  
10 is fully consistent with your statutory charge,  
11 respects the role of the states--

12 FROM THE FLOOR: Time--

13 REP. PAUL LOSCOCCO: --and thank you  
14 very much.

15 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

16 Next speaker, Mr. -- next speaker,  
17 Ms. Lee Mondale, speaking for Representative James  
18 Eldridge, who will be followed by Fred Schlicner  
19 speaking for Massachusetts State Rep. Paul Donato.  
20 Ma'am.

21 LEE MONDALE: Thank you.

22 Today, Representative James Eldridge  
23 wishes to express his support for the proposed  
24 wind energy project being proposed in Nantucket

1 Sound. I support the Cape Wind project for three  
2 primary reasons.

3 First of all, as someone who is a strong  
4 environmentalist, I am concerned about how our  
5 country's over reliance on using fossil fuels to  
6 provide energy to its citizens is destroying the  
7 quality of air we breathe, water we drink, and the  
8 protection from the sun we receive from the ozone  
9 layer around the earth.

10 Second, I believe that in order to  
11 maintain a high standard of living that people in  
12 Massachusetts enjoy, including enjoying the use of  
13 the national treasure of Cape Cod, our State needs  
14 to find supporting alternative -- needs to support  
15 finding alternative sources of energy to provide  
16 the necessary power to protect and preserve that  
17 quality of life.

18 Finally, as a legislator who represents  
19 a district that borders the City of Fitchburg,  
20 where another wind energy project is being  
21 proposed on land, I am disturbed at the notion  
22 that the location of a wind farm in the ocean more  
23 than four miles from residence is an adequate  
24 reason to stop an energy generating project.

1           If this project cannot be built given  
2       its isolation from people and other living  
3       species, how can I in good conscious support any  
4       other energy project, wind or non-wind which may  
5       have an alleged negative impact on the community  
6       that it might be located in.

7           He -- we are going to run out of time.  
8       So, he has read, he has taken the time to read the  
9       U.S. Army Corps of Engineer's Draft Environmental  
10      Impact Statement, and he has received feedback  
11      from his constituents on the project and he has  
12      been convinced from conversations with people on  
13      both sides and from the information that he has  
14      read and the people he has spoken with that this  
15      project is one that is good for the Cape and good  
16      for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and he  
17      thanks you very much.

18                (Applause.)

19           MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

20                Please put your statement in the box.

21           LEE MONDALE: Okay.

22           MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,  
23       Mr. Fred Schlicner speaking for Massachusetts  
24       Representative Paul Donato and will be followed by

1 John Crisley speaking for State Representative  
2 Patricia Jehlen. Sir?

3 FRED SCHLICNER: Thank you.

4 My name is Fred Schlicner, and I am  
5 speaking for Paul Donato and making a statement  
6 for him. He is a State Representative,  
7 Massachusetts State Representative of the 35th  
8 Middlesex District, which covers residents in  
9 Medford and Malden.

10 He supports the project. I strongly  
11 urge the Army Corps of Engineers to expeditiously  
12 complete this review process and issue a permit  
13 for the project.

14 I support the Cape Wind project for the  
15 following reasons:

16 One, the project has been subjected, in  
17 my opinion, to a more intense environmental  
18 scrutiny and study than any other energy  
19 generating facility in Massachusetts's history.

20 The Corps analysis in the DEIS indicates  
21 that negative impacts on aquatic life, on birds,  
22 on boat traffic, other environmental concerns will  
23 be small and vastly outweighed by the benefits  
24 from the reduced emissions of air pollutants and

1 carbon dioxide.

2 Two, this project can significantly cut  
3 our State's contribution to climate change and  
4 curb our risky and expensive dependence on fossil  
5 fuels.

6 Three, this project will be the largest  
7 single source of non-polluting renewable energy in  
8 New England. Electricity from wind towers, the  
9 cleanest tower generation there is, and this  
10 project's power will go a long way to help  
11 Massachusetts meet its mandated renewable energy  
12 portfolio goals for the future.

13 I comment the Army Corps of Engineers on  
14 a thorough and comprehensive effort in developing  
15 the Cape Wind Draft EIS. I urge them to  
16 expeditiously complete this important review  
17 process and issue a permit for the project as soon  
18 as is practicable.

19 Thank you.

20 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

21 (Applause.)

22 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Our next speaker,  
23 John Crisley, who will be speaking for State  
24 Representative Patricia Jehlen; who will be



1 followed by Mr. James Liedell, from the Town of  
2 Yarmouth. Sir.

3 JOHN CRISLEY: Thank you.

4 My name is John Crisley. I'm reading  
5 this letter for, in support of the project from  
6 Representative Patricia Jehlen, the 27th Middlesex  
7 District in Somerville.

8 I write this letter in support of Cape  
9 Wind project. There is several reasons why Cape  
10 Wind is important to the future of Massachusetts,  
11 including my legislative district in Somerville.

12 First, by expanding the supply of  
13 renewable non-fossil fuel electricity generation,  
14 Cape Wind would reduce air pollution, including  
15 sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxide, and particulates.  
16 This is particularly important in Somerville where  
17 we suffer from poor air quality and turn the  
18 health impacts on our residents of fossil fueled  
19 plants, including Cancer, Asthma, and other lung  
20 diseases would be reduced.

21 Second, Somerville is a member of the  
22 International Association, Cities for Climate  
23 Protection. As such, we are committed to reducing  
24 greenhouse gas emissions from our community and in

1 2003, we released a climate action plan for  
2 accomplishing that goal, but the power of a city  
3 government to affect emissions is limited,  
4 particularly from generating plants whose output  
5 we consume, but whose operations are outside our  
6 jurisdiction.

7 Somerville is looking for ways to  
8 increase the use of nonpolluting electricity in  
9 the community but, at present, the sources of such  
10 power are very limited and expensive.

11 Cape Wind would vastly increase the  
12 supply of wind power available in Massachusetts  
13 and would presumably have an impact on lowering  
14 its cost per unit of electricity.

15 Third, Cape Wind would be a significant  
16 step towards diversifying our sources of power and  
17 relying on a source whose cost will remain stable  
18 over time. In contrast, fossil fuel plants are  
19 subject to the fluctuating global market for oil,  
20 natural gas, and coal.

21 Over the coming years, we can expect the  
22 cost of fossil fuels to rise, but there is great  
23 uncertainty as to how much. Wind power will not  
24 be subject to such uncertainty and will allow

1 individuals, businesses, and government agencies  
2 to purchase power at fixed long term prices.

3 This being the case, I wholeheartedly  
4 state my support for Cape Wind and hope that this  
5 will be the only, the first of many wind projects  
6 in Massachusetts and throughout New England.

7 I urge the Corps of Engineers to  
8 expeditiously complete its final Environmental  
9 Impact Statement and to endorse the project.

10 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

11 (Applause.)

12 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Ladies and  
13 gentleman, when you are speaking, please ensure  
14 that you have the written statement entered into  
15 the box here so that we can enter the full  
16 statement.

17 The next speaker will be James Liedell  
18 from the Town of Yarmouth, followed by Mark  
19 Breslow, who will be speaking for Susan Falcoff  
20 from City Council of Watertown.

21 Sir.

22 JAMES LIEDELL: My name is James  
23 Liedell. My first comments tonight are as  
24 Secretary of the Town of Yarmouth Energy Committee

1 appointed by the Selectman.

2 Having thoroughly reviewed the DEIS  
3 executive summary and many pages of the full  
4 report, I commend the Corps and their  
5 participating agencies for having produced a very  
6 readable, impartial, technically competent, and  
7 thus important and complete record of data and  
8 conclusions.

9 We Massachusetts residents are grateful  
10 for the dedication to excellence in ferreting out,  
11 presenting of truth by the Corps and your sixteen  
12 agencies.

13 Further, I'd like to announce that the  
14 Energy Committee of the Town of Yarmouth, as a  
15 majority, have voted in favor of the Wind,  
16 Nantucket Sound wind farm.

17 Secondly, I encourage you to summarize  
18 all of your quantitative evaluations into a single  
19 totaled net annual dollar amount. This would aid  
20 in public understanding of the enormous total  
21 project economic benefits which the project will  
22 deliver to Cape Cod, Massachusetts, and New  
23 England residents.

24 User electricity price savings, health

1 savings, balance of payment statement savings,  
2 most importantly, the saving of lives, new high  
3 paying, year round, leading edge jobs, payments to  
4 towns, and other economic benefits.

5 Quantifiable disadvantages could also  
6 then be deducted from those benefits to arrive at  
7 a new annual dollar figures. Individuals, also,  
8 then could use this figure to determine their own  
9 economic and related benefits.

10 I understand that some drawbacks, such  
11 as some consider visual effects of this project or  
12 benefits are not readily quantifiable in this way,  
13 but since added electricity is needed in this  
14 region by 2007, the choice is not between a wind  
15 farm, a no-alteration of the land or a seascape.  
16 It is between wind turbines--

17 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

18 FROM THE FLOOR: Time.

19 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you.

20 Next speaker, Mark Breslow, speaking for  
21 Susan Falcoff, City Council of Watertown, who will  
22 be followed by George Bryant, Barnstable County.

23 MARK BRESLOW: I'm speaking for Susan  
24 Falcoff, who is a councilor at large for the Town

1 of Watertown.

2 I write as an elected member of  
3 Watertown's Town Council. I ran for office in the  
4 belief that all politics are local. I was elected  
5 as an environmental advocate, and I have been  
6 proud to carry this mission forward.

7 Watertown is a member of Cities for  
8 Climate Protection. We are a community with a  
9 Climate Protection plan and are working hard to  
10 reduce emissions locally, but I am well aware that  
11 regional, national, and international problems  
12 that impact us cannot be solved by local  
13 initiative alone. If the Northeast as a whole  
14 reduces its dependence on fossil fuels, we all  
15 gain.

16 Two years ago, I had the opportunity to  
17 drive from San Francisco to Yosemite National  
18 Park, and I was thrilled to see the vast wind  
19 farms in the California desert. This trip was  
20 planned just for the purpose of appreciating  
21 Californian's unique natural environment. I had  
22 not known beforehand of the wind farms, but when I  
23 saw them, I was impressed not offended.

24 First, the towers are not, in

1 themselves, ugly. And second, they represent a  
2 forward thinking positive step toward making the  
3 world better. In my opinion, the construction of  
4 a similar farm in Nantucket Sound will only  
5 reflect credit on a vision and environmental  
6 concern of Massachusetts residents.

7 This is especially so given that the  
8 Draft Environmental Impact Statement shows that  
9 the impacts of Cape Wind on sea life and on water  
10 and air quality would be negligible and on birds  
11 would be within tolerable limits.

12 Meanwhile, the project would provide  
13 great benefits to the state in terms of improving  
14 our air quality, reducing our greenhouse gas  
15 emissions, and controlling the future cost and  
16 security of electricity.

17 Thank you.

18 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

19 (Applause.)

20 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker. The  
21 next speaker, George Bryant, elected official from  
22 Barnstable County who will followed by Mark  
23 Weissman, Massachusetts State Marine Fisheries.

24 GEORGE BRYANT: Thank you very much

1 Colonel Koning and the other people who are here.

2 I am speaking for myself. I am a member  
3 of the Barnstable County Assembly of Delegates,  
4 that's a unique elected legislature in Barnstable  
5 County. We have discussed this on a number of  
6 occasions.

7 I would like to give you a little  
8 background. I've been, I'm a native of  
9 Provincetown. I grew up there. I've been  
10 involved in politics and on various boards for  
11 many years, and I have some photographs,  
12 historical photographs which I will caption and  
13 give them to you after I speak.

14 These are proof that wind has been the  
15 only source of energy on the Cape until about 100  
16 years ago. The Cape had no water power, it had no  
17 rivers to speak of, and we were totally dependent  
18 on wind.

19 And when I was a selectman, about in the  
20 late '70s, Commonwealth Electric and Gas put up a  
21 test tower in Provincetown and they made a wind  
22 rows and gathered information for an entire year.  
23 And at the end of that, they came to a conclusion  
24 that Provincetown, at least, was the windiest



1 place on the East Coast. And if you were ever  
2 there in the winter time, you will know about it.

3 I have great faith in this project. I  
4 hope they make an awful lot of money, and I hope--

5 (Laughter.)

6 GEORGE BRYANT: --and I hope more of  
7 them are built. We need this. It has a spiritual  
8 value more so than an economic value.

9 (Applause.)

10 GEORGE BRYANT: I felt so good when I  
11 first heard about this. I couldn't believe it. I  
12 said, "It will be deep sixed at some point along  
13 the line," and of course, that's always a  
14 possibility, but we are all for it.

15 My family came to the Cape as fisherman,  
16 from Cape Britain Island in Nova Scotia about 120  
17 or 30 years ago, and that's how they got there, by  
18 sail. They didn't all make it back to port, but  
19 sail and wind and it's our way of doing things,  
20 and we are going to have to get back to it.

21 Thank you.

22 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

23 (Applause.)

24 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Our next speaker--

1 (Applause.)

2 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Our next speaker,  
3 Mr. Mark Weissman, Massachusetts State Marine  
4 Fisheries, who will be followed by Lieutenant  
5 Colonel Will Tyminski, Massachusetts National  
6 Guard. Sir.

7 MARK WEISSMAN: Good evening. My name  
8 is Mark Weissman. I'm a member of the  
9 Massachusetts Marine Fisheries Commission, a Cape  
10 resident, and a graduate of MIT. I took many  
11 courses in this room.

12 I want to point out some material  
13 deficiencies in the DEIS that undermine the  
14 credibility of its conclusions regarding sea floor  
15 impacts.

16 Executive Summary Page 14 says, "Due to  
17 the predominance of sand in the project area,  
18 turbidity associated with construction is  
19 anticipated to be relatively low and confined to  
20 the area immediately surrounding tower foundations  
21 and cable trenches."

22 The statement that turbidity will be  
23 relatively low and confined needs to be  
24 quantified. In Boston Harbor, the immediate area

1 of turbidity plumes from construction projects has  
2 been measured as hundreds of feet.

3 The generalization about the  
4 predominance of sand is too broad. An impact  
5 analysis should not pick and choose the data on  
6 which should make the best case. Appendix 5.1.A  
7 shows ten Corps samples and in all ten the upper  
8 layers contained silt, silty sand or clay. The  
9 likely and cumulative impacts of disturbing these  
10 various common sediments should be calculated.  
11 There is such a thing as a the death of a thousand  
12 cuts.

13 Scour analysis, Appendix 4.0, has a  
14 number of material deficiencies. The smallest  
15 diameter particle in the analysis is many times  
16 the diameter of fine sand and silt particles  
17 present on the site. The strongest current used  
18 is 2 feet per second, but elsewhere it says,  
19 "currents frequently exceed three knots", which is  
20 3.4 feet per second.

21 Fin fish resources, Section 5432 take  
22 the disingenuous approach of relying on trawl  
23 surveys, which is says are of limited use. As a  
24 result, Nantucket Sound, apparently does not have

1 stripe bass or blue fish and herring are rarely  
2 caught, despite the fact there are 45 active  
3 herring runs from Falmouth to Chatham. You'd be  
4 better off using weir catch data.

5 Commercial fisheries, Section 5433,  
6 doesn't realize the fish caught in the sound, many  
7 fish are landed elsewhere. Much of the squid  
8 catch, for instance, goes to Rhode Island.  
9 Throughout catch is mistakenly equated with  
10 abundance.

11 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.  
12 Thank you.

13 MARK WEISSMAN: Thank you.

14 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: The next speaker,  
15 Lieutenant Colonel Will Tyminski-

16 (Applause.)

17 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: --will be followed  
18 by Mark Amorello.

19 LT. COL. WILL TYMINSKI: Good evening.  
20 I am Lieutenant Colonel Will Tyminski of the  
21 Massachusetts National Guard Environmental and  
22 Readiness Center located at the Massachusetts  
23 Military Reservation, which was listed as a land  
24 based alternative in the DEIS. I am also Director

1 of Safety and Aviation for the Massachusetts Army  
2 National Guard.

3 The Massachusetts National Guard cannot  
4 take a position on the proposed Horseshoe Shoals  
5 location for the wind farm, but this organization  
6 will strongly object (to any proposal to locate  
7 this project on the Massachusetts Military  
8 Reservation.

9 Our objectives are contained in the  
10 Appendix 3L and were validated by the study's  
11 findings. In addition, the study determined that  
12 there was not enough wind power at the MMR. The  
13 location of this proposed project on the MMR will  
14 end its use as a maneuver training area with no  
15 other site in New England being available for that  
16 purpose.

17 A windmill farm on the MMR would cause  
18 cessation of Army tactical helicopter training and  
19 create a hazard for other military flight  
20 operations from Otis Air National Guard base. The  
21 amount of disruption of the surface ecology that  
22 the construction of this project would entail  
23 would destroy the natural habitat which protects  
24 the upper Cape water supply reserve.

1           This disruption of military training and  
2           habitat is in violation of Chapter 47 in the  
3           Massachusetts General Laws and the Memorandum of  
4           Agreement between the Department of the Army, the  
5           National Guard Bureau, and the Commonwealth.

6           The Massachusetts National Guard must  
7           prepare its soldiers and airmen for the worst and  
8           sustain its training lands to do so. Location of  
9           the project at the Massachusetts Military  
10          Reservation in contrary to these responsibilities.

11          Thank you.

12          MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

13          Next speaker, Mark Amorello, who will be  
14          followed by Michael Baker.

15          Mr. Amorello may be in another room or  
16          may be working his way down here.

17          FROM THE FLOOR: Mr. Amorello is right  
18          here.

19          MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Okay.

20          MARK AMORELLO: Sorry about that. I was  
21          trapped in another room at the other end of the  
22          world.

23          I'm Mark Amorello. I'm the Chairman of  
24          the Massachusetts Marine Fisheries Commission.

1 I'm also a former member of the New England  
2 Fisheries Management Council.

3 I am not opposed to alternate energy  
4 sources, but at what expense? It seems to me that  
5 we have a very unique environment in the sound and  
6 a very unique way of getting power, and I don't  
7 know how we marry the two.

8 The Commission has come out opposed to  
9 the project, not so much on the energy merits, but  
10 I think more on the environmental possible  
11 impacts. We have several fisheries that are  
12 prosecuted out there from commercial,  
13 recreational, lobstering, squid, charter boat  
14 fishing, tourism. It's just a very unique special  
15 place in Massachusetts, and I would think that  
16 alternate locations or alternate sources should  
17 have been part of this impact statement.

18 It seems to me there is other windy  
19 places. We have Otis, several places on the Cape.  
20 Someone earlier spoke of the desert, that's  
21 probably a good place for them. I don't consider  
22 Nantucket Sound a desert, and I don't think it  
23 should be treated like one.

24 I'm also a little concerned that the

1 Division of Marine Fisheries didn't take a more  
2 active role, or wasn't asked to take a more active  
3 role, in the analysis. New England Fisheries  
4 Management Council, I think, should be involved in  
5 this, and I also wonder where the Atlantic State's  
6 Marine Fisheries Commission is.

7 We've sent letters as the Commission,  
8 and as the Chairman to all of those agencies, and  
9 have received letters back that they intend to  
10 comment through their habitat committees and their  
11 own NEPA process, which I'm sure is the same NEPA  
12 rules, it's just they seem to approach it a  
13 different way.

14 That's all. I appreciate your time and  
15 thank you for allowing me to comment.

16 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

17 (Applause.)

18 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Our next speaker  
19 will be Michael Baker, who will be followed by  
20 Charles Gilford (sic).

21 And a word to the overflow rooms, if you  
22 are, if you hear your name spoken, please walk up  
23 to the Corps of Engineers Representative who will  
24 cue me on the walkie-talkies.



1 Thank you. Sir.

2 MICHAEL BAKER: Good evening. Thank you  
3 for allowing me the opportunity to speak. My name  
4 is Michael Robert Baker. I'm a member of Local  
5 103 IBEW. I'm also an elected official of the  
6 Town of Wilmington; I serve on the School  
7 Committee and also the Town's Master Plan  
8 Committee.

9 In the Town of Wilmington, because of  
10 irresponsible corporate misbehavior, we have lost  
11 use of five of our eleven wells that supply our  
12 Town's water. Here we have a newly started  
13 corporation that wants to help the environment and  
14 not hurt it, we should take immediate and full  
15 advantage of this offer of clean renewable  
16 non-pollutant energy source.

17 Childhood asthma rates are up throughout  
18 our great nation. This project would have a  
19 direct benefit lowering the pollutants that are  
20 poisoning our children. Every time we turn on the  
21 news, there's a kid coming home in a body bag over  
22 in Iraq because we are over there and the main  
23 reason is for oil. We could greatly reduce our  
24 needs--

1 (Applause.)

2 MICHAEL BAKER: --greatly reduce this  
3 energy's needs of Middle East oil, and we know all  
4 of that money's going. And here, we have a  
5 perfect opportunity to show the rest of this  
6 nation that wind energy, clean, renewable wind  
7 energy is the way to go. And let us not forget,  
8 in a very short 25 years, there's going to be no  
9 more oil.

10 Thank you very much.

11 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

12 (Applause.)

13 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Our next speaker,  
14 our next speaker, Charles Gifford from the Wood  
15 Hole at Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Steamship  
16 Authority, and that will be the last individual at  
17 this time speaking from the protocol. Sir.

18 CHARLES GIFFORD: Good evening. My name  
19 is Captain Charles Gifford. I am the Port Captain  
20 for the Steamship Authority in Woods Hole and the  
21 U.S. Coast Guard Licensed Mariner.

22 The Woods Hole Martha's Vineyard and  
23 Nantucket Steamship Authority wishes to state for  
24 the record that it's strongly opposed to the

1 construction of 130 wind powered turbines and  
2 sizeable switching platform covering 24 square  
3 miles on Horseshoe Shoal in Nantucket Sound.

4 As a year round user of the sound, the  
5 Steamship Authority provides over 14,000 trips a  
6 year transporting three million passengers and up  
7 to 600,000 cars and trucks between Cape Cod and  
8 the islands of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard.

9 It is our opinion that this complex has  
10 a potential for creating a significant hazard to  
11 the safe navigation for our vessels and the users  
12 of the waterways. Despite the fact that our  
13 licensed captains, as well as those with competing  
14 ferry companies, normally navigate buoy to buoy  
15 when established shipping channels.

16 It seems inevitable that under any one  
17 of the combination of adverse circumstances, a  
18 complex of this size at some point in time, will  
19 contribute to a serious marine accident.

20 As the proposed towers are placed in an  
21 area where both commercial and recreational  
22 traffic is, at times, heavy, the smaller vessels  
23 will be forced to navigate towards the east and in  
24 the area of broken ground, and Bishops and Clerks.

1           Due to the current in the areas, there  
2           is a potential for the towers to change bottom  
3           contours, created uncharted shoal areas where  
4           larger vessels navigate. While there are obvious  
5           numerous scenarios that may be cited, the  
6           concluding factor is that the proposed complex  
7           offers a significant number of potential hazards  
8           that cannot be ignored.

9           Maritime history is testimony to the  
10          fact that accidents at sea happen quickly, often  
11          without warning and in locations where they are  
12          expected to occur, least expected to occur.

13          The placement of 131 towers and  
14          switching platform tangents to a channel normally  
15          used by authority's ferries is a great concern to  
16          the safety of our vessels, passengers, and  
17          freight. As the record will attest, we have  
18          strived for and managed to achieve an excellent  
19          record for safety.

20          We ask our vessels and captains not be  
21          challenged by unnecessary obstacles placed in  
22          close proximity to our normal navigational track  
23          to and from our destinations.

24          FROM THE FLOOR: Time.

1 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

2 (Applause.)

3 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Please submit the  
4 entire statement for the record.

5 Our next speaker will be Jane Bright,  
6 followed by Barbara Durkin.

7 JANE BRIGHT: Good evening. My name is  
8 Jane Bright, and I live and work in Marblehead.

9 Last week I was juggling my mother,  
10 getting her out of the hospital with Heart Disease  
11 problems, just in time to take my husband in for  
12 some minor surgery for skin Cancer. I have had  
13 Cancer. My son grew up with Asthma. Heart  
14 Disease, Cancer, Asthma -- we are a typical  
15 Massachusetts family.

16 We also live under the shadow of the  
17 Salem Power Plant and a few years ago got very  
18 involved with another group of folks to form the  
19 group, Health Link, which was very involved in  
20 getting regulations to reduce pollution from the  
21 power plant, and we are very proud of those  
22 regulations.

23 But the tonnage of pollution that is  
24 going to continue to come out of these old power

1 plants is very significant. What we are talking  
2 about with this proposal for Cape Wind is the  
3 difference between our health and visual impact.

4 I mean, when you really cut through what  
5 the issues are, and the DEIS did a very nice job  
6 at looking at all of those issues, it's the visual  
7 versus human health.

8 Let me show you the visual alternative.  
9 And this is Diana here. If she will hold this up.  
10 And if you put this, and turn it to the audience  
11 please. This is the Salem Power Plant. This is a  
12 picture that was taken in the 1970s and it was  
13 taken across Beverly Harbor. And as you can see,  
14 and the reason I chose this picture, you can see  
15 the complexity of air pollution.

16 And if you'll turn it again to the  
17 audience, you can see that the higher stacks go  
18 one way, the lower stacks go another way. Air  
19 pollution is very complex, it goes everywhere.  
20 And what people may not realize on the Cape is  
21 that Cape Cod has worse air pollution than Boston.  
22 And part of that is because of the recirculation.

23 The person who owns this poster is  
24 actually a meteorologist and public health

1 official who has done some extensive studies on  
2 the Cape. And because of the land mass being warm  
3 and the water mass being cold, the circulation  
4 happens such the pollution just keeps getting  
5 recirculated, regurgitated-

6 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

7 FROM THE FLOOR: Time.

8 JANE BRIGHT: Opps, sorry. Thank you.

9 (Applause.)

10 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,  
11 Barbara--

12 (Applause.)

13 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,  
14 Barbara Durkin followed by Shaun Breau.

15 BARBARA DURKIN: My name is Barbara  
16 Durkin. I live in Northborough, Massachusetts,  
17 and I'm speaking for myself. Northborough is  
18 centrally located in this State.

19 I oppose the idea of America's first  
20 offshore wind farm being placed in Nantucket  
21 Sound. My opposition is based on my opinion that  
22 this unspoiled area should not be squandered and  
23 disfigured. This sanctuary should be protected by  
24 statutes and under the jurisdiction of the

1 Commonwealth standing in the shoes of the federal  
2 government.

3 I read about and listened to the  
4 proponents of Cape Wind argue that the opposition  
5 consists of elitists who do not want wind towers  
6 in their backyard. I am a lifelong tourist of the  
7 Cape and the Islands. The so-called weekend  
8 warrior.

9 I know enough about boating and sailing  
10 to be of concern to the Coast Guard.

11 (Laughter.)

12 BARBARA DURKIN: I have navigated from  
13 the Cape to the Islands in small craft and under  
14 sail or power on many occasions. I have developed  
15 abundant respect for the weather and changing  
16 conditions in Nantucket Sound and only by God's  
17 hand am I here now speaking.

18 (Laughter.)

19 BARBARA DURKIN: I cannot fathom tacking  
20 a sailboat through 130 wind towers. Even your  
21 seasoned boat pilots have stated that wind towers  
22 are a bad idea in Nantucket Sound. I go to the  
23 Cape and the Island to get away from the City  
24 blight.



1           The idea of wind towers in this area is  
2     like a Cancer spread from the city to the  
3     unspoiled sound. I would prefer to remember the  
4     areas as I have always known them to be. If wind  
5     towers arrive like a Cancer, I will be reluctant  
6     to return as a tourist.

7           We need alternative energy, and I'm open  
8     to the idea of wind towers elsewhere--

9           (Laughter.)

10          BARBARA DURKIN: --such as in my  
11     backyard in central Massachusetts. I would rather  
12     wake up to them daily than to see them scar the  
13     beautiful Cape and the Islands, especially  
14     Nantucket Sound.

15          In the interest of full disclosure to  
16     any entity present who may consider my land based  
17     solution, unlike federal waters, there is no  
18     alleged hole in my land management policy that  
19     will provide for free use of my property. If you  
20     are to enter into negotiations with me for this  
21     land based wind farm, you will be required to pay  
22     your fair share of rent.

23          MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.  
24     Thank you, ma'am.

1 (Applause.)

2 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Our next speaker,  
3 Shaun B-R-E-A-U, followed by Jules Clark.

4 SHAUN BREAU: My name is Shaun Breau. I  
5 have been a resident, a grateful resident of Cape  
6 Cod for over 35 years, and my family has been  
7 going there for over 70 years.

8 I'm opposed to the project being located  
9 in Nantucket Sound. If they want to locate it a  
10 point of usage or something, I think it would be a  
11 great thing, but just not in Nantucket Sound.  
12 There is just too many environmental unanswered  
13 questions about it.

14 I work all over the Cape and I see all  
15 sorts of environmental problems with normal things  
16 that happen in the various towns. I just see this  
17 as being a giant nightmare. And I can remember an  
18 adage my late father told me one time, "If it  
19 sounds too good to be true, it is," and I think  
20 this is that.

21 I think it's too good to be true.

22 Thanks.

23 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

24 (Applause.)

1                   MODERATOR ROSENBERG: The next speaker,  
2 Jules Clark, will be followed by Erik Gehring.

3                   JULES CLARK: Good evening. My name is  
4 Jules Clark. I'm a resident of Hyannis, and I  
5 proudly work for Save our Sound. I am also the  
6 founder of a national organization. It's called,  
7 Cape Cod Supporting our Soldiers and Wounded.

8                   I am here tonight to call on Cape Wind  
9 and its supporters to stop its despicable practice  
10 of using our soldiers as a selling point for their  
11 wind factory.

12                  Recently, there was an Amendment  
13 introduced by Senator John Warner of Virginia that  
14 called for federal guidelines to manage our  
15 offshore developments.

16                  In response to this Amendment Cape Wind  
17 put out an e-mail blast that begins as follows:  
18 "At a time when Americans are more concerned than  
19 ever about our dependence on Mid-East oil, with  
20 our soldiers dying in Iraq, and with record high  
21 oil prices, Senator Warner is attempting to block  
22 one of America's options for reducing our  
23 dependence on the Middle East developing clean  
24 offshore American wind power."

1           When I read Cape Wind's e-mail, I felt  
2           as though I had been kicked in the stomach and I  
3           still do tonight.

4           FROM THE FLOOR: Oh, no.

5           JULES CLARK: Because on August 8th of  
6           this year, my beautiful 19 year old cousin, Lance  
7           Corporal Jonathan Collins a Marine, was killed in  
8           Al Anbar, Iraq. He was a brother, a son, a  
9           jokester, an avid soccer player, an actor, and he  
10          had a thousand watt smile and an infectious laugh.  
11          In his short life, he touched so many people.

12          It is absolutely, positively,  
13          unequivocally unconscionable that Cape Wind is  
14          using the War in Iraq as support for its for  
15          profit venture. No more will their proposed wind  
16          plant cut down the number of our soldiers dying in  
17          Iraq that will wean us from our dependency from  
18          foreign oil.

19          Cape Wind should not use my cousin nor  
20          any of the other brave young men and women in Iraq  
21          as some kind of selling point for its project.  
22          Jonathan died defending each and every one of us  
23          in this room tonight. He did not die to line the  
24          pockets of the likes of Jim Gordon and his Cape

1 Wind Associates.

2 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

3 (Applause.)

4 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Our next speaker  
5 is Erik G-E-H-R-I-N-G. He will be followed by  
6 Larry Christian (sic) and ladies and gentlemen, I  
7 ask that we continue to follow just one simple  
8 rule this evening, be polite, please do not  
9 interrupt any of the speakers, whether or not they  
10 represent your point of view or not.

11 I certainly believe that everybody here  
12 has the right to express their opinions. So,  
13 please, let's be orderly and let's not allow  
14 individuals to speak with the fear of they may be  
15 belittled for their views, and I thank you for  
16 that.

17 Erik.

18 ERIK GEHRING: Hi. My name is Erik  
19 Gehring. I represent the Boston Climate Action  
20 Network. We are a citizen's group that works  
21 through education and advocacy to make Boston a  
22 leader in Climate Protection, cleaner air, and  
23 energy independence.

24 I'm wearing green today to show BCAN

1 support for the Cape Wind proposal. The Army  
2 Corps Draft EIS clearly shows the project will be  
3 a boon for the Commonwealth, both economically and  
4 environmentally. What's good for Massachusetts is  
5 good for Boston.

6           There remains little doubt that  
7 greenhouse gas emissions are rapidly changing our  
8 climate and increasing the severity of weather.  
9 For example, Boston's top ten snowstorms have all  
10 occurred since 1958, in the last 46 years. Even  
11 though records have been kept since 1892, for 112  
12 years, topping the list at 27 ½ inches in the  
13 President's Day storm of 2003, which also sets  
14 snowfall records up and down the East Coast.

15           These storms exact a tremendous toll in  
16 terms of clean-up, real estate damage, and lost  
17 productivity. If we fail to act now, the  
18 consequences will be all the more severe for our  
19 children and our children's children.

20           The Army Corps addresses such future  
21 costs all too briefly in the Draft EIS. We would  
22 like to see more analysis of how such extreme  
23 weather will effect Cape Cod, Massachusetts and  
24 how a mid range estimate of an 18 inch rise in sea

1 level by century's end will effect our coast line.

2 Cape Wind won't prevent climate change  
3 by itself, but it will offset nearly one million  
4 tons of carbon dioxide, making this the single  
5 most beneficial action we can take to promote  
6 energy independence, clear our air, and reduce our  
7 greenhouse gas emissions.

8 This project will prove to communities  
9 across the state and the nation, Boston included,  
10 that climate stability and inexpensive, reliable  
11 energy are not mutually exclusive entities.

12 Thank you for the opportunity to speak  
13 and thank you for having this hearing here today.

14 (Applause.)

15 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.  
16 Next speaker, Larry C-H-R-E-T-I-E-N, followed by  
17 Glenn Barnes. Sir?

18 LARRY CRETIEEN: Thank you.

19 My name is Larry Cretien. I'm the  
20 executive director of the Mass Energy Consumers  
21 Alliance. We offer strong but contingent support  
22 for Cape Wind to remove any contingency from our  
23 support, we asked the Army Corps to work with the  
24 Mass. Audubon Society to collect more data on the

1 potential impacts upon turns, water foul,  
2 passerines and sea ducks.

3 I want to point out that the Mass.  
4 Audubon Society is probably the largest consumer  
5 of wind power in New England, and we praise them  
6 for that commitment.

7 The final EIS might want to consider how  
8 Massachusetts would be able to achieve the goals  
9 of the recently released Climate Protection plan  
10 without bringing Cape Wind on line. The burden of  
11 proof is on the Romney administration for that  
12 aspect.

13 We note that by 2010, greater Boston  
14 will be dependent upon expensive natural gas for  
15 80 to 90 percent of its power supply. Therefore,  
16 from the perspective of a rate payer, the Cape  
17 Wind project promises significant relief.

18 Much of the tension around the Cape Wind  
19 project is that it is a private development in  
20 public waters. Therefore, we challenge Cape Wind,  
21 public officials, and the Army Corps to explore  
22 ways to have a public private partnership.

23 The Massachusetts, Massachusetts, Rhode  
24 Island, and Connecticut have a renewable portfolio



1 standard, and we know the progress is not being  
2 made fast enough, and we are not getting the  
3 environmental benefits that we need.

4 Very soon, consumers will be paying  
5 about \$60 for RECS that they won't get. Those are  
6 Renewable Energy Certificates. The Cape Wind  
7 project will provide real energy and real RECS  
8 affordably.

9 My organization will offer further  
10 testimony by February 24th, and I want to thank  
11 you for offering me this opportunity.

12 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

13 (Applause.)

14 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,  
15 Glenn Barnes. He will be followed by Jonathan  
16 Davis.

17 GLENN BARNES: Good evening. My name is  
18 Glenn Barnes. I'm from the Town of Waltham, and I  
19 want to thank the Army Corps for having this  
20 hearing and especially having a hearing in the  
21 Boston area, because I feel this particular issue  
22 surrounding Cape Wind is not only a Cape specific  
23 issue, but is a state issue and a regional issue.

24 To that end, the government of

1 Massachusetts, the Eastern New England states, and  
2 the Eastern Canadian provinces have developed a  
3 climate action plan that sets targets towards  
4 renewable energy goals. In addition,  
5 Massachusetts has a statutory regulation under the  
6 renewable portfolio standard to produce a certain  
7 amount of renewable electricity as part of the New  
8 England power grid.

9 Now, while a 4,000 page report is  
10 certainly impressive, I will be bold to suggest  
11 that a few sections need to be added, specifically  
12 into the air and climate section, which is 5.15.

13 What I would like to see in this is more  
14 of a discussion of how the New England power grid  
15 operates. That, certainly, turning on electricity  
16 in the Cape Wind project will reduce pollution  
17 somewhere in New England and there are different  
18 cells. And for the Army Corps to examine what  
19 those impacts could be. In this section, it gives  
20 statements that it, you know, it has the potential  
21 to reduce pollution, but not specifics.

22 In, I guess, the lowest reduction would  
23 be if it's all natural gas, the highest is if it  
24 is all coal. But, certainly, that would be

1 something that I would want to see considered in  
2 that section.

3 And the other consideration would be how  
4 Massachusetts may meet our renewable energy goals  
5 without the Cape Wind project, as this is the  
6 largest project being proposed at the moment and  
7 since no other large scale projects are currently  
8 underway and because we are behind in meeting  
9 those goals.

10 So, those would be my suggestions.  
11 Thank you.

12 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

13 (Applause.)

14 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,  
15 Jonathan Davids (sic) followed by Dorte Griswold.

16 FROM THE FLOOR: He's not speaking.

17 FROM THE FLOOR: He's not speaking. My  
18 husband is speaking.

19 FROM THE FLOOR: William wants to speak.

20 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you.

21 JONATHAN DAVIS: Good evening.

22 My name is Jonathan Davis. I live in  
23 Newton, Massachusetts. I am here as a private  
24 citizen. I am not associated with any

1 organization.

2 First of all, I want to thank you very  
3 much, the Army Corps of Engineers for a very  
4 thorough report, and I want to tell you why I'm  
5 here. Because I think that this is probably one  
6 of the most important issues that our country has  
7 to address today, the issue of development of  
8 renewable energy.

9 I'm not talking specifically about Cape  
10 Wind. What I am talking about is, the need for  
11 us, finally, to take seriously the question of our  
12 dependence upon mostly imported polluting sources  
13 of nonrenewable energy.

14 We need to start taking this issue  
15 seriously, and I think that this, and I don't  
16 think that there is any question that this is one  
17 of the first really viable efforts put forth for  
18 an economic alternative to the use of imported oil  
19 and natural gas.

20 And I hope that we have the courage to  
21 proceed to the development of this project and  
22 other projects like it because both for political,  
23 geopolitical and environmental reasons, it is  
24 absolutely critical that we address these issues.

1 Thank you.

2 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

3 (Applause.)

4 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,  
5 William Griswold, followed by Matthew Palmer.

6 WILLIAM GRISWOLD: My name is William  
7 Griswold. I live in Centerville, and I'm a member  
8 of the Clean Power Now organization.

9 Last January, my wife and I organized a  
10 trip to Western Denmark and we took 26 people from  
11 Cape Cod to see an offshore wind farm first hand  
12 ourselves with our own eyes.

13 What we found was, when we got there,  
14 actually, the first day was overcast so we  
15 couldn't see anything. The second day, you can  
16 see it on the horizon. The distance out to Horns  
17 Rev is about seven miles, but the first thing you  
18 think of is, does anybody have a pair of  
19 binoculars because, without magnification, you  
20 really can't see anything at that location.

21 Now the Draft Environmental Impact  
22 Report has an estimated bird kill of 364 birds per  
23 year or one bird per day. I'm not sure where you  
24 got that. I think that's appropriate to a land

1 based wind farm, but for an offshore wind farm,  
2 the appropriate figure is probably one bird per  
3 turbine per year, which would make Horseshoe Shoal  
4 about 130 in the bird kill and that's about a  
5 third of your estimate.

6 In fact, at Horns Rev in Western  
7 Denmark, they haven't yet recorded a bird kill.  
8 And the reason seems to be, just as a chickadee  
9 can fly through a forest and not crash into trees.  
10 So, ducks can fly through a wind farm and not  
11 crash into the turbine. And on their radars,  
12 they've recorded ducks simply altering course,  
13 flocks of ducks altering course.

14 The other thing that is interesting at  
15 Horns Rev is that the number of ducks has  
16 enormously increased, doubled or tripled. It  
17 appears that the base matting that is anti-scour  
18 at the base of the monopile is an ideal habitat  
19 for shellfish. And the Eider duck principally  
20 feeds on shellfish. So, Eider ducks have doubled.  
21 Another bird, Black Scoter have tripled.

22 So, rather than having a decline of 364  
23 birds, there may be an increase of several  
24 thousand. We have a video about the trip that

1 I'll put in the record.

2 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

3 (Applause.)

4 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Our next speaker  
5 is Matthew Palmer, who will be followed by another  
6 Jonathan Davids.

7 (Laughter.)

8 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you.

9 MATT PALMER: Good evening. My name is  
10 Matt Palmer. I'm a resident of West Barnstable  
11 and I'm also the Executive Director of Clean Power  
12 Now. I would like to thank the Army Corps of  
13 Engineers for holding these public hearings and  
14 for trying to be as fair and impartial as possible  
15 in holding these hearings under what might be some  
16 very trying circumstances.

17 Clean Power Now has studied the Draft  
18 Environmental Impact Statement, and we will be  
19 submitting some detailed substantive written  
20 comments to you before the end of the public  
21 comment period.

22 There are a few of us here tonight who  
23 came up from the Cape and Islands to represent the  
24 thousands of people on the Cape and Islands who

1 are supporters of the Cape Wind project. We felt  
2 it was very important that the voice of the local  
3 support be heard here in Boston.

4 Cape Wind is America's first proposed  
5 offshore wind farm. The potential of our offshore  
6 wind resource is vast. The technology is viable,  
7 robust, and ready. The Draft Environmental Impact  
8 Statement clearly indicates that the benefits of  
9 this project far outweigh the impacts. When the  
10 final determination is made, the project should be  
11 allowed to go forward.

12 If it doesn't go forward for the wrong  
13 reasons, this could be a significant set back to  
14 the development of renewable energy for our entire  
15 country for a very long time.

16 If this project is allowed to go forward  
17 for the right reasons, it could spark our  
18 renewable energy revolution. I live on Cape Cod.  
19 I've been living there full time for 15 years.  
20 Both of my children were born on the Cape. As a  
21 Cape Codder, I forward to the day when Cape Cod,  
22 my home will be the birthplace of America's  
23 renewable energy revolution, and I look forward to  
24 the day when this wind farm will be there in my



1 front yard.

2 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

3 (Applause.)

4 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Our next speaker,  
5 Jonathan Davis, Davids, followed by Lis Argo.  
6 Sir.

7 JONATHAN DAVIDS: My name is Jonathan  
8 Davids, and I'm here to testify in support of Cape  
9 Wind. I understand that some people do not want  
10 their ocean view effected by this, but I would  
11 urge them to look at the bigger picture.

12 This project would be a step towards  
13 energy independence and sustainability. We cannot  
14 afford to continue relying solely on fossil fuels  
15 for our energy in this country.

16 More and more, people are getting sick  
17 breathing in the particulate matter from  
18 smokestacks or by being exposed to mercury in the  
19 fish. The world scientific community largely  
20 agrees that global warming is happening and poses  
21 a serious threat to the planet and to us.

22 The people of Cape Wind have worked  
23 tremendously hard developing their plan for the  
24 first offshore wind farm in the U.S. It is up to

1 us all to give them our support. I also call upon  
2 the Army Corps of Engineers timely and diligent  
3 completion of the Draft Environmental Impact  
4 Statement.

5 Thank you for this hearing, and I hope  
6 you consider our comments carefully.

7 Thank you.

8 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

9 Next speaker, Liz Argo, followed by Carl  
10 Freeman.

11 LIZ ARGO: Hi there. I'm Liz Argo. I'm  
12 from Orleans, born and raised on Cape Cod. I am  
13 also a member of Clean Power Now. I am the  
14 producer director of the video Prevailing Winds in  
15 Denmark, which is the video which provides the  
16 public the opportunity to see an actual wind farm  
17 offshore, and I hope people take advantage of it.  
18 It is enlightening.

19 We also have many interviews with the  
20 people of Blavand, Denmark all in support. We  
21 could not uncover one person who had anything  
22 negative to say.

23 I am here with my children on my  
24 sweatshirt because I'm making a plea for their

1 very health. The statistics that have come out in  
2 terms of what can be eliminated in the pollution  
3 of our Cape Cod airs, and we do know now, that  
4 Cape Cod has a real problem with air pollution, 50  
5 percent dirtier air here -- I'm sorry, I'm in  
6 Boston today, aren't I -- on Cape Cod than here,  
7 in Boston. So, I'm actually giving my lungs a  
8 break by coming to Boston today.

9 (Laughter.)

10 LIZ ARGO: But the statistics of 5,000  
11 Asthma attacks per year and twelve to fifteen  
12 premature deaths are not just numbers to my kids,  
13 my brothers kids, and in fact, myself. I'm an  
14 Asthma sufferer too. We are the Asthma  
15 statistics. We very well could be those premature  
16 deaths.

17 Please make sure that the consideration  
18 of this wind farm is in the right balance when we  
19 are looking at a small view, a view of small  
20 little wind turbines sticking up on the horizon.  
21 They look like masts; they are very hard to see.  
22 It cannot be that my children's health will be  
23 less important than that view.

24 Thank you.

1 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

2 (Applause.)

3 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker, Carl  
4 Freeman, followed by Christopher Stimpson. Sir.

5 CARL FREEMAN: My name is Carl Freeman.  
6 I'm from Cape Cod, Dennis.

7 I wanted to ask the Army Corps to look  
8 into the impact of the pollution on the Cape on  
9 children's ADD, ADHD, and I would like to sing a  
10 little song I wrote, I modified.

11 (Sung to Blowing in the wind by Bob  
12 Dylan.)

13 How many regulations can the power  
14 plants flaunt before they are finally shutdown?  
15 Yes, and how many particulates must fill our lungs  
16 before a clean source can be found?

17 Join in if you know it.

18 CARL FREEMAN and AUDIENCE: The answer  
19 my friend, is blowing in the wind. The answer is  
20 blowing in the wind.

21 CARL FREEMAN: How many wars must we  
22 fight to secure the oil fields in an other land?  
23 Yes, and how many lives will they spread in their  
24 crusade before we stop the blood spilled on the

1 sand?

2 CARL FREEMAN and AUDIENCE: The answer  
3 my friend, is blowing in the wind. The answer is  
4 blowing in the wind.

5 CARL FREEMAN: How many windmills will  
6 it take to replace resources that leave the world  
7 unstable? Despite what big business would have us  
8 believe, pollution is 100 percent preventable.

9 AUDIENCE: The answer my friend is  
10 blowing in the wind. The answer is blowing in the  
11 wind.

12 CARL FREEMAN: I'd like to thank the  
13 Army Corps of Engineers for their thorough study  
14 of the impact of the wind farm. I would like to  
15 thank the opponents of the wind farm for making  
16 sure every reasonable question has been asked in  
17 improving the quality of the report. Thank you.

18 I'd like to thank those who've read the  
19 report and can see the enormous good it can do for  
20 health, energy, cost, environment and foreign  
21 dependence. Everyone wants clean energy. No one  
22 wants to harm the Nantucket Sound.

23 At this point, each of us must ask  
24 yourselves what kind of people are we; do we latch

1 onto a menu of half truths or do we heed three  
2 years of research that shows a wind farm can do so  
3 much good for our Commonwealth.

4 Thank you.

5 (Applause.)

6 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you. Thank  
7 you. Thank you very much. I'm sure ASCAP will be  
8 contacting you later.

9 (Laughter.)

10 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Our next speaker  
11 is Christopher Stimpson, who will be followed by  
12 Jed Thorp. Sir.

13 FROM THE FLOOR: Point of order? Was  
14 that presentation really in order?

15 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Yes.

16 FROM THE FLOOR: Thank you, sir. Yes,  
17 sir.

18 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you.

19 CHRISTOPHER STIMPSON: My only question  
20 is, how do I follow that?

21 (Laughter.)

22 CHRISTOPHER STIMPSON: My name is  
23 Christopher Stimpson. I'm from Bourne, 25 year  
24 Cape resident and member of Clean Power Now.

1           The Army Corps of Engineers is charged  
2 with determining whether Cape Wind project is in  
3 the public interest. From your own Draft  
4 Statement, gentleman, significant reduction in  
5 pollutants; reduction in Asthma and respiratory  
6 disease rates; savings of \$53 million in health  
7 care costs; savings of 12 premature deaths a year;  
8 addition of 391 jobs; savings of \$25 million a  
9 year in electrical charges; buffering energy cost  
10 increases resulting from the rise in fossil fuel  
11 prices; it won't harm property values; and it may  
12 enhance tourism and fishing.

13           There is a need for the capacity  
14 provided by the wind farm. It will mean decreased  
15 reliance on imported fuels and it will help  
16 satisfy the requirements of the renewable  
17 portfolio standard.

18           Commercial activities around the  
19 turbines will not be effected. There will be no  
20 adverse impacts to marine mammals or fish. One  
21 bird dies a day and minimal seabed disturbance.  
22 That's from your own statement, ladies and  
23 gentleman.

24           Now, that sounds like a public interest

1 to me, and I live on the Cape, and I like that,  
2 but wait a minute, Nantucket Sound is a national  
3 treasure; isn't it? What does that mean, by the  
4 way? Does that mean its on the national register  
5 of treasured places? I mean, I don't know. I  
6 really don't know what it means. It's not a  
7 national park, it's not a national seashore. It's  
8 a piece of water.

9 When I spoke to the Deputy Director of  
10 the National Marine Sanctuaries Program, he told  
11 me this piece of water has already been turned  
12 down twice for National Marine Sanctuary status.  
13 It's a piece of water no more special than New  
14 Bedford Harbor or Boston Harbor or Long Island  
15 Sound.

16 As the people on the East Coast lines if  
17 they think Nantucket Sound is more valuable than  
18 their piece of water. But, if it really is, for  
19 some reason, more valuable, okay. Let's put the  
20 wind farm in one of those other places. Then,  
21 that fabulous public benefit that the Army Corps  
22 of Engineers has uncovered will accrue not to the  
23 people of the Cape and Islands, but to the people  
24 in those other places.



1           We, on the Cape and Islands, will be  
2       stuck with our polluting power plants.

3           MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

4           CHRISTOPHER STIMPSON: Thank you.

5           (Applause.)

6           MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Our next speaker,  
7       Jed Thorp, who will be followed by Judy Chang.

8           JED THORP: I want to thank Carl for  
9       getting the crowd warmed up for me.

10          (Laughter.)

11          JED THORP: My name is Jed Thorp, and I  
12       work for Clean Water Action here in Boston. We  
13       have over 25,000 members statewide.

14          We've worked with a coalition of groups  
15       over the past seven years to press for the  
16       clean-up of the oldest and dirtiest coal and oil  
17       fired power plants in Massachusetts.

18          We are glad to see that the Army Corps  
19       included several pages in the DEIS highlighting  
20       the potential health benefits of the Cape Wind  
21       project. Right now, there are smokestacks in  
22       Somerset, Massachusetts that put out over 35,000  
23       tons of sulphur dioxide and over 10,000 tons of  
24       nitrogen oxides into the air every year.

1           And not only do the residents in  
2       Somerset and surrounding communities have to live  
3       with their view being obstructed by those  
4       smokestacks, they also have to breathe in the  
5       pollution that could shorten their life.

6           There are also smokestacks in Salem,  
7       Massachusetts that dump the same pollution on  
8       nearby residents. And last February, while  
9       speaking in front of that plant in Salem, our  
10      Governor Mit Romney, said the following and I  
11      quote: "If the choice is between dirty power  
12      plants or protecting the health of the people of  
13      Massachusetts, there is no choice in my mind. I  
14      will always come down on the side of public  
15      health."

16           Since the DEIS shows quite well that the  
17      Cape Wind will result in significant health  
18      benefits to the people of Massachusetts, I'm  
19      confused as to why he has taken this position.

20           The opposition of this project has used  
21      many false arguments and distorted the facts to  
22      make their case and they would like you to believe  
23      that the choice we have to make is between a wind  
24      farm or no wind farm. But that's not the choice

1 we are making. The choice is whether we want a  
2 wind turbine here or a smokestack over there.

3 And since we know that we will need to  
4 increase energy production in the future, and  
5 since we do have a choice on where we get that  
6 power, how could anyone pick the smokestack over  
7 the wind turbine.

8 Thank you.

9 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

10 (Applause.)

11 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Our next speaker,  
12 Judy Chang, will be followed by Seth Kaplan.

13 JUDY CHANG: Good evening. Thank you  
14 for this opportunity to speak of my support for  
15 the Cape Wind project.

16 My name is Judy Chang. I'm a resident  
17 of Beverly, a city in the north shore of Boston.  
18 I'm an energy economist and heavily involved in  
19 the electricity market here in New England and  
20 everywhere around the country.

21 I'm going to raise two points for  
22 everyone to consider. One, our choice for future  
23 generation and, two, how to follow the lead of  
24 other industrialized countries in this matter.

1           We must keep in mind, as we deliberate,  
2   about the Cape Wind issue that our economic well  
3   being depends on the availability of electricity.  
4   So, unless we want electricity shortage, we must  
5   choose where it comes from.

6           First and foremost, we must and we need  
7   earnest conservation efforts; however, if we do  
8   not conserve enough to offset our growing needs,  
9   we will need more electricity here in this  
10   country, in New England, and here in  
11   Massachusetts.

12           We only have a few choices. We have  
13   nuclear, we have coal, natural gas, oil, and some  
14   renewable resources, such as wind. I choose wind  
15   because it is one of the principal environmental  
16   sustainable resource we have.

17           I care about our national treasure, too,  
18   and I'm a sailor who adores the open sea. But, I  
19   also believe that building wind power generation  
20   in our shores is a sign of progress and  
21   demonstrates that we have improved our resource  
22   management capabilities.

23           Other industrialized countries like  
24   Denmark and Germany have managed to develop

1 successful wind projects, projects that its  
2 citizens are proud of. Twenty percent of  
3 Denmark's electric generation come from wind and  
4 six percent for Germany. We should learn from  
5 their experiences and success. For example, we  
6 can follow their lead in having the majority of  
7 their wind projects be community owned.

8 So, instead of attacking each other on  
9 the degree of aesthetic issues, when we ultimately  
10 agree that wind power is an important future  
11 resource, we should combine our efforts to find  
12 the most beneficial arrangements to make wind  
13 power development happen right here in New  
14 England.

15 Thank you.

16 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

17 (Applause.)

18 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Our next speaker,  
19 Seth Kaplan, who will be followed by Ole Tangen.

20 And I would like to thank Senator Kerry,  
21 he sent Mr. Ty Crowley here tonight to sit through  
22 this hearing.

23 Thank you, sir.

24 SETH KAPLAN: Thank you very much. My

1 name is Seth Kaplan. I'm a senior attorney and I  
2 direct the Clean Energy and Climate Change Program  
3 of the Conservation Law Foundation, a regional  
4 member supported environmental organization and  
5 join on line at clf.org.

6 (Laughter.)

7 SETH KAPLAN: CLF will be submitting  
8 written comments regarding all of the issues  
9 raised in the Draft Environmental Impact  
10 Statement, including avian issues and marine.

11 I will focus today on what motivates us,  
12 which is the urgent need to protect Nantucket  
13 Sound, the oceans, Cape Islands, and the natural  
14 environment and the public health.

15 Specifically, I'm here just to address  
16 one particular deficiency in the DEISR. The final  
17 document should have a full discussion of the  
18 positive benefits of emissions reductions that,  
19 both that would directly flow from the operation  
20 of the proposed facility, and more importantly,  
21 the emissions reductions from other projects that  
22 are likely to be built, if this process that we  
23 are engaging in today unfolds in a timely,  
24 orderly, and thorough manner setting a positive

1 precedent.

2 I would direct the court to its own  
3 prior precedents regarding cargo shipping and its  
4 look at the way that individual projects can help  
5 to build a cohesive system nationally. That does  
6 provide guidance in terms of the precedential value  
7 of projects and that it is appropriate to look at  
8 that precedential value in evaluating an individual  
9 project.

10 More largely, the tools that we use to  
11 address environmental problems, whether they are  
12 sewerage treatment plants that are needed to  
13 address problems like the fecal chloroform  
14 percolating out of some communities in the Cape or  
15 power plants to generate electricity sometimes  
16 aren't pretty.

17 But, there is an urgent need for us to  
18 identify the tools that we need to solve our  
19 problems. And here, we have an opportunity, in  
20 terms of through the wind resource of Nantucket  
21 Sound, to embrace one potential tool to generating  
22 electricity in a cleaner manner.

23 Thank you very much.

24 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

1 (Applause.)

2 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker, Ole  
3 Tangen, followed by Paul Levy or Levie.  
4 Mr. Tangen?

5 (No verbal response.)

6 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: We will call you  
7 again a little later.

8 Paul Levie?

9 PAUL LEVIE: Levie.

10 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Mr. Levie will be  
11 followed by Laurie Robertson-Lorant.

12 PAUL LEVIE: Thank you. My name is Paul  
13 Levie and I live in Brockton, Massachusetts.

14 The other day, a couple weeks ago, I was  
15 with friends in a restaurant on the east side of  
16 the canal. And after coming out, we could look  
17 up, and we saw this power plant. The power plan  
18 was blowing in the direction of the Cape and what  
19 was coming out was going into the lungs of all of  
20 the children, in men, women, and children of the  
21 Cape.

22 I'm a retired school principal and I've  
23 become increasingly alarmed recently about the  
24 number of Asthma cases. When I started in



1 education in the '60s, we didn't have but one  
2 inhaler at our school.

3 When I retired in 2001, my nurse's  
4 office was a wash in inhalers to the point where  
5 we had to code them to make sure the child -- God  
6 forbid the wrong child got the wrong dose. So,  
7 obviously, we are in need of a clean renewable  
8 energy source.

9 We can no longer continue the way we  
10 are. It just isn't going to work. The oil  
11 supplies definitely are going to run out some day.  
12 We all know that. The oil supply in the Middle  
13 East with the instability in that area isn't even  
14 guaranteed today.

15 But more than all of that, more than all  
16 of that, the earth is sort of a sacred place. We  
17 all live here. You can't escape the fact that we  
18 all breathe and we are all connected and we all  
19 live in a sacred place.

20 Stewardship of that sacred place,  
21 stewardship of a spiritual nature that a man spoke  
22 of before is something you don't hear about  
23 anymore. But that really is what we are talking  
24 about. Hopefully -- I summer on Nantucket and I'm

1 on that steamship. It's not going to crash into  
2 those wind towers.

3 And if somebody's view is disturbed, I'm  
4 sorry. I really am. But the greater good is  
5 stewardship of the planet and stewardship of the  
6 health of the people in this planet. It's time  
7 for that kind of thinking, not business, not oil,  
8 not all of those things, but stewardship for the  
9 people.

10 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

11 (Applause.)

12 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Our next speaker--

13 (Applause.)

14 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Our next speaker,  
15 Laurie Robertson-Lorant, followed by Dan Kuhs.

16 LAURIE ROBERTSON-LORANT: Yes. Thank  
17 you, Mr. Chairman.

18 I'm Laurie Robertson-Lorant. I teach at  
19 UMass Dartmouth. I have taught writing and  
20 literature here at MIT. I'm not on the education  
21 department down there. I'm also a member of South  
22 Coast Clean Power Now and many environmental  
23 organizations.

24 And as a member, as a resident of the

1 South Coast, where we are trapped between the  
2 Mirant Point plant, two of the dirty dozen, Mirant  
3 Point and Brayton Point in Fall River, I am really  
4 surprised and we are disheartened by the fact that  
5 you have not scheduled a public hearing for us.

6 We are not on the Cape, we are not on  
7 the islands, we are not in Cambridge. We were the  
8 most heavily impacted region there on Buzzard's  
9 Bay by the Bouchard oil spill, and I respectfully  
10 request that before February 24th, on behalf of  
11 the residents of New Bedford and the region that  
12 you schedule a hearing for those of us who want to  
13 speak and can't get to all of these other places  
14 to speak.

15 New Bedford is America's number one  
16 fishing point and a deep water fishing port.  
17 General Electric in a collaboration with Vestas,  
18 in Denmark, has looked at New Bedford as a site to  
19 build a wind turbine factory that would bring high  
20 paying skilled jobs to our people, including the  
21 young people that I teach at UMass Dartmouth.

22 We are a region that needs jobs and  
23 deserves them. I feel that because we are  
24 economically disadvantaged and a very high

1 minority population down there that we get  
2 neglected and ignored by the state, by the  
3 Commonwealth and by other federal agencies a lot  
4 of the time, and I don't want to see the Army  
5 Corps of Engineers ignore us or overlook us down  
6 there.

7 We on the South Coast have the potential  
8 for a great cultural and economic renaissance, and  
9 educational renaissance that is underway right now  
10 with the UMass Center for Marine Science and  
11 Technology. We can create a center for state of  
12 the art environment friendly technology.

13 And I firmly believe that if you would  
14 come to the South Coast and schedule a hearing for  
15 people down there, it's a large region that goes  
16 really from Wareham over to Providence, that it  
17 would be very much appreciated.

18 Thank you.

19 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

20 (Applause.)

21 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker, Dan  
22 Kuhs, followed by Lindsay Carroll.

23 DAN KUHS: My name is Dan Kuhs from the  
24 business management of Pile Driver's Local 56 in

1 Boston. I'm presenting this testimony on behalf  
2 of the membership of Pile Driver's Local 56 and  
3 their families.

4 After thorough review of the Draft  
5 Environmental Impact Study, we feel that the  
6 strict regulatory process that the project is  
7 currently going through adequately addresses any  
8 and all environmental and siting issues. The  
9 membership of Local 56, many who live on Cape Cod  
10 and the surrounding areas, will play a key role in  
11 the construction of this much needed renewable  
12 energy project.

13 In addition to providing long term jobs  
14 in the construction of Cape Wind, there will be  
15 jobs in the manufacture of wind turbine components  
16 and permanent full time maintenance jobs.

17 We realize the importance of a stringent  
18 environmental review and we ask that the Cape Wind  
19 project not be held to a higher standard than  
20 other offshore construction projects that the Army  
21 Corps is permitted.

22 Projects such as the Deer Island Outfall  
23 Diffuser project. The Deer Island Outfall project  
24 was met with a similar protest from a vocal

1 minority on Cape Cod and has had no adverse  
2 environmental impact on the Cape and Islands since  
3 going on line, but it has had a significant  
4 positive effect on the quality of Massachusetts  
5 Bay waters.

6 Our membership looks forward to the  
7 construction of this project, which will have a  
8 positive effect on both the environment and  
9 economy of the Commonwealth.

10 Thank you.

11 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

12 (Applause.)

13 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,  
14 Lindsay Carroll, who will be followed by Norris  
15 McDonald.

16 LINDSAY CARROLL: Good evening. I  
17 appreciate the opportunity to speak here. I was a  
18 20 year resident of Massachusetts and then I heard  
19 of another place New Hampshire, and I'm a 15 year  
20 resident of New Hampshire.

21 I'm an engineer. I work for Thermal  
22 Electron. I know of thermion as co-generation.  
23 I'm a mechanical engineer, and I know little about  
24 gears or gear trains. So, how would I, as a

1 person, say, "Well, what's good and what's bad?"  
2 I'm a sailor and I like view; I like woods; I like  
3 wind.

4 And I say to myself, "Okay, Lindsay,  
5 what do you know; what are you trained to know;  
6 what have you seen; what have you heard?"

7 And here is what I know and what I've  
8 seen, that 20, 25 years ago, I heard about this  
9 place, Seabrook, they needed power; right, and I  
10 heard all of these people protesting and  
11 protesting. I said, "Well, what's this all  
12 about."

13 So, now I live there and 20 years later,  
14 on my electric bill, only a portion of it is for  
15 the kilowatts generated. The failed cost of that  
16 project, and who knows in the future the failed  
17 cost. I'm still paying for it.

18 I recognize all of the things of  
19 pollution. I'm a marine dosun. We study the sea,  
20 we study the seabed, we study the Gulf of Maine.  
21 And from what I read, and what I see, and what  
22 people have told me, those towers will not impact  
23 the marine vegetation, dredging does, things you  
24 do on the sea floor do.

1           And now, on aesthetics, I have a few  
2 things to say. If you've read history, in 1500,  
3 they came, the Basques came from Spain. Their  
4 view of an island would be cod fish drying in the  
5 sun. Okay?

6           In 1700, there were windmills and salt  
7 ponds generating salt they needed to produce and  
8 preserve the wheats they had. In 1850, what did  
9 we have, a decadent fleet of New Bedford Whalers  
10 sitting around with their sails. That was normal.  
11 What is normal?

12           My last point is this, I lived in a New  
13 England Common, and an old townie says, "Hey,  
14 you've got to paint your house white. White is  
15 beautiful." But you know what? I striped my  
16 house and found that New Englanders loved color.  
17 So, what is aesthetic, is it towers; it is wind?  
18 I say, who knows, it's by your definition. I'm  
19 for the project. I love the wind power, it's  
20 clean, the technology is proven, and I believe it  
21 can be put on line and made to be viable. If  
22 they'll invest in it, I'd go for it.

23           MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

24           (Applause.)



1                   MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,  
2 Norris McDonald, who will be followed by Alf  
3 Carroll.

4                   NORRIS McDONALD: Colonel Koning, my  
5 name is Norris McDonald. I'm founder and  
6 president of the African American Environmentalist  
7 Association.

8                   I've traveled here from the Washington  
9 D.C. Metropolitan area to give our support to the  
10 Cape Wind Energy project.

11                  I would also like to say this is a  
12 nebulizer. This is what you have to use when this  
13 inhaler doesn't work. It keeps you from going to  
14 the emergency room. It will save your life. I  
15 also bring a little portable windmill with me to  
16 dodge flu. But, the bigger point is that I'm  
17 concerned about the fact of banana NIMBYism, that  
18 is build absolutely nothing anywhere near  
19 anything. Not in my back yard.

20                  (Laughter.)

21                  NORRIS McDONALD: We have that in  
22 Washington. We can't get an energy bill passed.  
23 We can't get a clean air bill passed. In this  
24 country we can't put anything anywhere. You

1 cannot NIMBY anywhere anytime and expect to have  
2 electricity everywhere all of the time.

3 The EIS does not trigger environmental  
4 justice. That's because there is no environmental  
5 injustice in this project. But there is an  
6 environmental justice issue and it's a positive  
7 environmental justice effect because it's an  
8 emission free project and that's why we support  
9 it.

10 So, I've traveled here today, and I  
11 encourage the opponents of this project, please  
12 accept your fair share. Minority communities have  
13 accepted a disproportionate amount of pollution--

14 FROM THE FLOOR: Yeah--

15 (Applause.)

16 NORRIS McDONALD: --and some visual  
17 distraction. I think you should accept it. So,  
18 please, let's proceed to a record of decision and  
19 please let's have a finding of no significant  
20 impact.

21 Thank you.

22 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

23 (Applause.)

24 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Our next speaker,

1 Alf Carroll, followed by Carl Borchert.

2 ALF CARROLL: Good evening and welcome  
3 to MIT. My name is Alf Carroll, and that crazy  
4 guy you heard from a minute ago, that's my dad.

5 (Laughter.)

6 ALF CARROLL: I'm a happily married man.  
7 I've got two really great kids, and I also come  
8 from a long line of engineers, three generations.

9 Unlike my dad, who is a mechanical  
10 engineer and lives near Seabrook, I'm an ocean  
11 engineer and I studied here in MIT. In fact, took  
12 several classes in this very room.

13 We train our kids to conserve energy.  
14 That's what we do. That's what we do in our  
15 family, and we also teach them to respect the  
16 environment. However, others have said it better  
17 than I, the demand continues to go up for  
18 electricity.

19 As a sailor, where I live in Marion,  
20 Massachusetts, I've recently formed a committee  
21 where we are going to look at putting up a wind  
22 turbine in our town to offset some of the costs of  
23 our high school. Now, why did we start thinking  
24 about that. Why is that all happening down the

1 Cape and South Coast?

2 Well, it's this fabulous project that we  
3 are talking about tonight. That's what has caused  
4 us to all become more aware of this. We are in a  
5 nexus here right now. This project has really  
6 created a nexus not only for the region but for  
7 America. For the United States of America to step  
8 out and do the right thing and not, you know, be  
9 behind the Europeans for a change. And we really  
10 need to do this to enable a change in our behavior  
11 and how we look at energy.

12 As I said, professionally, I'm an MIT  
13 Alumnus. I've got a degree in ocean engineering  
14 and why do I basically support the wind farm? Let  
15 me give you a couple of quick reasons. Obviously,  
16 it's the environment. I don't need to say  
17 anything more about it. That's been well covered  
18 tonight and all of the clean energy benefits that  
19 come along with it.

20 The site itself, is very frankly and  
21 excellent confluence of many key trade offs. It's  
22 got an enormous wind resource there, enough to  
23 make an significant dent in the power requirement.  
24 It's got a very short distance to the nearest

1 electricity grid connection, which means  
2 efficiency, and in the shallow water that's there  
3 really allows for minimal impact and it is very,  
4 it makes this project affordable.

5 And it also, the structures that were  
6 designed to be built here--

7 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.  
8 Sorry.

9 (Applause.)

10 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: The next speaker,  
11 Carl Borchert, followed by Carolyn Bishop.

12 CARL BORCHERT: My name is Carl K.  
13 Borchert, and I live on Nantucket Island. I have  
14 lived there for 27 years. My father, Carl F.  
15 Borchert, graduated from MIT in 1958 with a degree  
16 in aeronautical engineering. Thank you for  
17 hosting this hearing.

18 I am speaking as a member of Clean Power  
19 Now and as a concerned citizen. The proposed wind  
20 park is rated for a maximum power output of 454  
21 megawatts. To give you an example of how much  
22 power that is, one megawatt or one million watts  
23 can supply about 1,000 average size homes.  
24 Therefore, 454 megawatts times 1,000 equals

1 454,000 homes.

2 Recently, we had to sustain wind speeds  
3 of 35 to 45 miles an hour for four days. The wind  
4 park would have generated enough power for the  
5 entire region and the excess would have gone to  
6 the New England power pool grid because the  
7 average electrical demand for the Cape and Islands  
8 is 180 megawatts.

9 During average wind conditions, the  
10 plant would supply 75 percent of the electrical  
11 needs of the area. During such output, fossil  
12 fuel power plants would be backed off resulting in  
13 less toxic air and water pollution.

14 Given the staggering growth of our  
15 region, we ought to embrace this wind park as the  
16 most benign source of energy to provide for such  
17 growth. On Nantucket Island, there could be 9,000  
18 more houses built.

19 I ask this question: Do we want clean  
20 renewable energy for all of this growth or energy  
21 from fossil fuels that fowls our environment and  
22 contributes to global warming? Wind power has no  
23 fuel costs, produces zero emissions, and is  
24 inexhaustible.

1           We don't have to go to unstable regions  
2 of the world like the Middle East to get it. We  
3 ought to tap into it right now and start a clean  
4 energy revolution right here in Massachusetts.

5           I ask everyone in this auditorium to  
6 consider this, 454 million watts of clean  
7 renewable power, enough power for 454,000 homes.  
8 Consider this project as the first step towards  
9 better public health, respect for the environment,  
10 energy independence, good jobs, and economic  
11 growth.

12           The time is now for clean power.

13           Thank you.

14           MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

15           (Applause.)

16           MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,  
17 Carolyn Bishop followed by Neal Costello.

18           CAROLYN BISHOP: Hello. My name is  
19 Carolyn Bishop. I'm from Belmont, Massachusetts.

20           I strongly favor the development of  
21 alternative energy sources. We must wean  
22 ourselves from outrageous dependence on fossil  
23 fuels. Conservation is a major part of the  
24 solution to this problem as well as the

1 development of non-polluting alternative energy  
2 sources such as solar and wind power.

3 Many against the Cape Wind are concerned  
4 about aesthetics. I'm more concerns about the  
5 errors and gaps in the DEIS and the projects  
6 potential for damage to wildlife as it is  
7 currently designed. Merely stating there's little  
8 environmental risk does not make it so. To  
9 dismiss the mortality of 364 birds a year is bad  
10 enough, but to base this on faulty or inadequate  
11 data is short sided.

12 The project must not be rushed through.  
13 More research is needed on bird flight, migratory  
14 patterns, heights of species flight, impact of  
15 lighting on avian navigation. Imagine these  
16 towers in the fog. I'm concerned about the sea  
17 floor disruption. 130 acres with anti-scour mats  
18 plus cable trenches. Unrealistic assessment of  
19 bird collisions as well as bats.

20 For example, in West Virginia, they  
21 failed to study adequately the impact and more  
22 than 70 bats per turbine per year are killed  
23 there. The impact on sea turtles. They study  
24 electro magnetic thermal emissions, but sea



1 turtles rely on magnetic navigation and they are  
2 certainly in the area.

3 So, basically, I'm concerned about these  
4 issues. I hope they can be addressed so wind  
5 power can succeed somewhere and somehow.

6 Thank you.

7 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

8 (Applause.)

9 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker, Neal  
10 Costello, followed by Rebecca Harris.

11 NEAL COSTELLO: My name is Neal  
12 Costello. I'm the general counsel of the  
13 Competitive Power Coalition of New England which  
14 is a trade group that represents the overwhelming  
15 majority of power plants, electric generating  
16 capacity in New England.

17 We are here to enthusiastically support  
18 the Cape Wind project. We do it for a number of  
19 reasons. It is absolutely critical to the  
20 reliability of New England's power system. There  
21 has not been a proposal for a new generating  
22 facility in New England in four years, with the  
23 exception of Cape Wind.

24 ISO New England, that controls the power

1 grid, has already said we will be in a capacity  
2 shortage in New England in 2006 and that not only  
3 there are no current projects, there are no  
4 projects in the foreseeable future. So, it is  
5 critical from the perspective of capacity.

6 It is also critical from the perspective  
7 of fuel diversity. New England is already 50  
8 percent dependent upon natural gas. The numbers  
9 that I represent they use natural gas, they use  
10 coal, they use oil, they use waste energy, and  
11 they use nuclear power to power the grid.

12 And while some in the audience may  
13 disagree, I would argue that we need all of those  
14 fuel sources. We need it for reliability and we  
15 need it for cost effectiveness. Last January, we  
16 came perilously close to both blackouts in New  
17 England a lack of home heating fuel because we are  
18 so dependent upon natural gas.

19 So, we need renewable power plants. We  
20 don't really need capacity, but we absolutely need  
21 Cape Wind. It's critical to the reliability of  
22 the system. I would also say that the drafters of  
23 the Massachusetts Restructuring Act seven years  
24 ago came up with the RPS project to encourage

1 projects like Cape Wind to be developed within New  
2 England.

3 So, as a matter of public policy,  
4 Massachusetts and the legislature has already gone  
5 on record as saying this is the type of project we  
6 want to encourage.

7 I would like to end with the notice of  
8 environmental justice. Jim Hunt and I grew up in  
9 Dorchester, not too far away from the power plant  
10 on L. Street. Here in Cambridge there are two  
11 power plants. MIT has a power plant; there's one  
12 in Kendall. So, just from an environmental  
13 justice standpoint and an equity standpoint, the  
14 Cape should be required to bear its fair share.

15 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

16 NEAL COSTELLO: Thank you.

17 (Applause.)

18 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,  
19 Rebecca Harris, who will be followed by Tim Byrne.  
20 And just a reminder that there is an additional  
21 stenographer outside where you can make private  
22 statement without any of the imposed time  
23 restrictions.

24 Ma'am.

1 REBECCA HARRIS: Thanks. I'm Rebecca  
2 Harris. I'm an avian ecologist working at Tufts  
3 University School of Veterinary Medicine, and I  
4 coordinate the seabird ecology assessment network,  
5 sea net, which focuses on threats to marine and  
6 coastal birds through citizen science beach  
7 surveys for bird mortality, and I appreciate this  
8 opportunity to briefly respond to the DEIS.

9 My comments are focused on avian impacts  
10 and are entirely my own. I strongly support the  
11 development of renewable energy sources, such as  
12 wind power and there is growing evidence from  
13 other sites that if siting and risk assessment are  
14 done thoroughly in advance of construction,  
15 impacts to birds and wildlife can be minimized.

16 However, I believe the DEIS has some  
17 inaccuracies and data gaps that need to be  
18 addressed before the process can move forward.  
19 The preliminary avian risk assessment recommends  
20 further study repeatedly, and I agree that the  
21 risks to birds from this project are not well  
22 enough understood in additional years of year  
23 round aerial boat and radar surveys are vital as  
24 recommended also by the Mass. Audubon Society.

1           On the off cited 364 birds per year  
2       killed by the project should be presented as a  
3       larger range of values because it's really  
4       impossible to predict the level of mortality so  
5       precisely where there are so many unknowns.

6           And each species group should be  
7       assessed separately because there are many  
8       different issues related to seasonal patterns,  
9       night versus day, and various different issues.

10          The number of birds at road or height in  
11       the preliminary radar surveys do not take into  
12       account potential attraction to lights which is  
13       well documented in night migrating song birds.  
14       And even pulsing red lights have been shown to  
15       attract and disorient birds.

16          In addition, more strikes are likelier  
17       to occur during inclement weather as birds can be  
18       more easily disoriented and unable to see the  
19       structures as mentioned in the DEIS.

20          So, I conclude that one year of radar  
21       study is not enough to produce a reliable estimate  
22       of bird strikes, particularly song bird strikes  
23       given the annual variability and storm  
24       frequency and that sort of thing.

1 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

2 REBECCA HARRIS: Thank you.

3 (Applause.)

4 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker, Tim  
5 Byrne, followed by Stephen Peckman (sic).

6 Mr. Byrne?

7 (No verbal response.)

8 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Stephen Peckman.  
9 Mr. Peckman will be followed by Kathy Kleekamp.  
10 Sir.

11 STEPHEN PECKHAM: My name is Stephen  
12 Peckham. I live on Nantucket. I am a founding  
13 member of the Nantucket is for Wind Power  
14 Organization. I am a member of Clean Power Now.  
15 Never the less, I speak for myself.

16 I am puzzled by those who say Nantucket  
17 Sound is a national treasure on par with the Grand  
18 Canyon. I love to sail and boat in these waters,  
19 but let's think about this. Commercial fisherman  
20 ply and plunder anything that still survives in  
21 the passenger and automobile ferries spewing  
22 hundreds and thousands of gallons of diesel fuel  
23 and oil pumped into the sound everyday. Brayton  
24 Point's coal and Canal Electric's oil power plants

1       spew tens of thousands of poisonous mercury and  
2       pollutants in the air we breathe everyday raining  
3       down on these same waters.

4               What's with the Audubon Society and the  
5       bats? Bats give me the creeps.

6               (Laughter.)

7               STEPHEN PECKHAM: If it isn't the bats  
8       it's the birds. Isn't the issue of bird mortality  
9       and human mortality directly linked? As a coal  
10      miner. If the air is no good to breathe, the  
11      birds die, very simple.

12              Interesting, Governor Romney opposes the  
13      project, denigrates the man behind it, yet, by  
14      some strange coincidence his biggest contributor  
15      happens to be the Egan families of EMC fame who  
16      just happen to have homes in Cotuit and on Great  
17      Island fronting Nantucket Sound.

18              Three of the Egan Family sons are on the  
19      Board of Directors, the alliance to protect  
20      Nantucket Sound. This view, this group is an  
21      alliance all right. It's an alliance to protect  
22      their view. Most of us are not as gullible as you  
23      think.

24              There friends tell them, kill the

1 project any costs. Our Governor supports  
2 renewable energy projects in a poor community, but  
3 not where the wealthy live. Plain and simple  
4 hypocrisy. It is disgusting and repulsive to hear  
5 those opposed to the project questioning the  
6 ability and the authority and integrity of the  
7 Army Corps of Engineers to review, permit, and  
8 oversee this project.

9 To the politicians and representatives I  
10 say, get your heads out of the sandbar, hands out  
11 of the pockets of those who don't care about our  
12 well being and health interests. No more  
13 political interference or intervention or  
14 obstruction. No more sleeping with the enemy.  
15 This misdirected alliance.

16 In conclusion, I want -- no I demand to  
17 have cleaner air for my family and my children's  
18 children to breathe. I demand--

19 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

20 FROM THE FLOOR: Time.

21 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

22 Our next speaker, Kathy Kleekamp,  
23 followed by Kate Adams.

24 KATHERINE KLEEKAMP: My name is



1 Katherine Kleekamp. I am a founding director of  
2 Cape Clean Air and a I'm a member of Clean Power  
3 Now.

4 I'd like to call your attention to  
5 Section 5.10.A in the appendix of the DEIS  
6 describing the methodology of experts who created  
7 the simulations depicting what the wind turbines  
8 would look like. It appears that visual impact  
9 from land is one of your significant findings.

10 Just, first of all, I'm a juried artist  
11 member of the Cape Cod Art Association and there's  
12 a fundamental principle in art and in nature that  
13 objects close to the viewer are large, have great  
14 detail and are darker in color.

15 As objects recede, they become smaller,  
16 lose detail and become fainter in color. A faint  
17 pale blue gray. And the explanation for this is  
18 that as objects are further away, the humidity or  
19 water molecules in the atmosphere reflect sunlight  
20 to make them more obscure.

21 In Section 5.10.A of the appendix  
22 regarding the series of photographs showing the  
23 turbines from various locations I quote, "The  
24 effects of distance, hazing bluing loss of detail

1 were not added to these simulations due to clear  
2 sky conditions present at the time the photos were  
3 taken."

4 This tells me the turbines in reality,  
5 under frequently humid ocean atmosphere would look  
6 even more obscure. Regarding night time  
7 visibility, "Upon reviewing night" -- I'm quoting  
8 from your document, "Upon reviewing night time  
9 simulations described above, it was determined  
10 while they accurately portray how a night time  
11 photo of the proposed project would appear, they  
12 did not accurately illustrate what observers  
13 actually saw."

14 I would like to ask that these effect of  
15 atmospheric haze conditions be emphasized more  
16 prominently in visual depictions in the final EIS.

17 Thank you.

18 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

19 (Applause.)

20 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker, Kate  
21 Adams, followed by Peter A-L-A-D-J-E-M, Aladjem.

22 KATE PARKER-ADAMS: Good evening. My  
23 name is Kate Parker-Adams. I am a doctoral  
24 candidate in environmental epidemiology at UMass

1 Lowell. I am an engineering graduate of MIT.

2 And I'm here this evening on behalf of  
3 Citizen's Awareness Network, a grassroots  
4 organization of anti-nuclear chapters and reactor  
5 communities throughout New England and New York.

6 Now, this hearing is intended to discuss  
7 the environmental impact statement for Cape Wind.  
8 And while there are undeniable impacts of Cape  
9 Wind, lots of questions left over and the ever  
10 present potential for unintended consequences, we  
11 can't look at this impact statement in a vacuum as  
12 an isolated project because there are serious  
13 lasting environmental impacts, risks and public  
14 health consequences for the entire region of not  
15 building Cape Wind.

16 (Applause.)

17 KATE PARKER-ADAMS: We all like our  
18 electricity, but it has to come from somewhere and  
19 it has to be made somehow. Somewhere and somehow  
20 can mean Cape Wind or it can mean generation  
21 methods which much higher environmental impacts  
22 and risks attached.

23 In New England, somewhere and somehow  
24 often mean filthy five fossil plans, like Brayton

1 Point and Canal Station, and increased and  
2 extended power production from our aging nuclear  
3 power facilities.

4 So, if Cape Wind has risk in  
5 environmental impacts alone, these risks pale in  
6 comparison to those that come from nuclear  
7 facilities at Pilgrim, at Seabrook, and at Vermont  
8 Yankee. These contained spent fuel pools which  
9 are ready made dirty bombs for terrorist attacks.

10 If a plane went into the spent fuel pool  
11 at Pilgrim, I think property value on the Cape  
12 would decline significantly.

13 (Laughter.)

14 KATE PARKER-ADAMS: Pilgrim has also  
15 applied to extend its license for twenty more  
16 years. That twenty more years of toxic releases.  
17 That's twenty more years of sea life destruction  
18 through voracious water intakes.

19 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

20 FROM THE FLOOR: Time.

21 (Applause.)

22 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: The next speaker  
23 Peter Aladjem?

24 FROM THE FLOOR: I think he left.

1                   MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Okay. Soren  
2 Jensen will be followed by John D-i-M-O-D-I-C-A.  
3 Sir.

4                   SOREN JENSEN: Start the clock. My name  
5 is Soren Jensen and I happen to be a native Dane  
6 and I grew up on the West Coast of Denmark and  
7 lived there for twenty two years where they built  
8 the world's largest offshore windmill park.

9                   Already a couple of speakers has already  
10 been talking about this windmill park and they  
11 were right in a lot of the things they were  
12 talking about.

13                  Not only does Denmark have the largest  
14 one in the world, they have the second largest  
15 one, too, which was installed last year. And the  
16 energy program calls for building not only two but  
17 five.

18                  And within the next number of years, the  
19 energy plan 21 calls for building 50 percent of  
20 the energy in Denmark coming from windmills.  
21 Currently, they have 5,000 windmills there and the  
22 project calls for 4,000 megawatts to come from  
23 offshore windmills.

24                  Now, this is a country with six million

1 people and I'm really proud of my countrymen that  
2 they can establish this. Now, I visited the West  
3 Coast earlier this year because I knew my family  
4 lives there, and I wanted to see with my own eyes  
5 this humongous, big offshore windmill park that  
6 they put in just two years ago.

7 I talked to the local people there and  
8 asked them directly, in my mother tongue, my own  
9 dialect, so you could really talk to them and ask  
10 them, "What do you think?"

11 They said, "Well, our biggest concern  
12 was the visibility," but it showed up that they  
13 could only see the windmill park about half of the  
14 time because it's fog, dense, bad weather and so  
15 forth.

16 We saw some small toothpicks out in the  
17 distance, and we needed to zoom the camera three  
18 to one to actually get a picture of them. And  
19 this is what we are talking about. We talked  
20 about the fish. They said there's no problems  
21 with the fish. What about the tourists? You  
22 already heard that 30 American from Cape Cod  
23 traveled to Denmark just to see.

24 (Laughter.)

1           SOREN JENSEN: So, what is the tourism?  
2       So, we go on and on and on. The risk from going  
3       from the big transformer tank is minimal. They  
4       projected or estimated that it was 1 to 13,000  
5       years that something would happen. I just say  
6       that it's about time that this beautiful country  
7       where I lived for 24 years, do something about  
8       the--

9           MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

10          SOREN JENSEN: Okay. Thank you.

11          (Applause.)

12          MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker, John  
13       DiModica, who will be followed by Carlos  
14       Zalduondo.

15          JOHN DiMODICA: Hi. My name is John  
16       DiModica and I'm the program manager for the  
17       Massachusetts Division of Capital Asset  
18       Management's Energy Efficiency and Sustainable  
19       Design program.

20               Tonight I'm speaking as a concerned  
21       citizen of the commonwealth and not a  
22       representative for whom I work, but with my job in  
23       the Commonwealth, I manage a program that works  
24       with state facilities and agencies to ensure that

1 our buildings and facilities are constructed and  
2 renovated with due concern for their environmental  
3 and economic sustainability.

4 This program results in buildings and  
5 facilities that are more energy efficient, exhibit  
6 lower emissions from the energy production and use  
7 utilize environmentally preferable products and  
8 have better indoor air and environmental quality  
9 for the occupants and users.

10 This program at DCAM also manages energy  
11 efficiency performance contracts that result in  
12 significant capital improvements in energy and  
13 water using systems and infrastructure at state  
14 facilities.

15 The investments made through this  
16 facility are financed solely through the  
17 downstream savings that result from the improved  
18 energy and water consumption of facilities post  
19 retrofit. Such projects typically result in  
20 several millions or tens of millions of dollars  
21 worth of capital investment funded solely through  
22 project savings.

23 We often have renewable energy resources  
24 to these projects for both their energy savings as



1 well as for their environmental performance and  
2 for other reasons, including their match to  
3 facilities core purposes.

4           Among the renewable technologies that  
5 have been successfully integrated into state  
6 projects are photovoltaic arrays, biomass boilers  
7 and fuel cells. We are beginning to invest and  
8 get opportunities to develop wind turbines at  
9 several facilities and firmly believe that they  
10 will be successfully integrated into the mix of  
11 projects developed.

12           The actions undertaken by DCAM's program  
13 are consistent with the no regrets policies  
14 articulated by Governor Romney in the  
15 Massachusetts Climate Protection plan issued  
16 earlier this year. My statement in support of  
17 Cape Wind here tonight is based on its consistency  
18 with this plan and with our state government's  
19 policies which match our economic prerogatives  
20 with environmentally--

21           MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

22           (Applause.)

23           MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Our next speaker,  
24 Carlos Zalduondo, who will be followed by Gabriel

1 Shapiro.

2 And sir, I've just been given word by  
3 the stenographer that he'll need to take a break.  
4 If I could suggest that after Mr. Shapiro we take  
5 about a fifteen, twenty minute break.

6 Thank you.

7 CARLOS ZALDUONDO: Okay. Thank you very  
8 much.

9 My name is Carlos Zalduondo, and I'm  
10 speaking in support of the Cape Wind project. As  
11 a resident of the Town of Hull, I have first hand  
12 experience living in close proximity to a wind  
13 turbine. I have heard the arguments of the  
14 opposition makes to this project and in my  
15 experience, none of their dire predictions have  
16 materialized in my town.

17 Tourism has increased because of the  
18 wind turbine in Hull. People from all over the  
19 state come to see it in action. I take all of my  
20 guests to see it and not one of them has  
21 complained about it being too loud or too ugly.

22 On the contrary, most of them are amazed  
23 at how quiet it is and wonder why some people  
24 claim they are loud and disturbing. They also

1 wonder what is so offensive about their  
2 appearance.

3 Opponents of Cape Wind, like Governor  
4 Romney, made the argument that they are ugly  
5 things better kept out of view. Sure, out of view  
6 from wealthy folks that are immune to the  
7 fluctuations and spikes in the price of oil and  
8 can afford to live in communities far away from  
9 polluting power plants.

10 I moved to Hull this past March and the  
11 value of my house has increased \$20,000 already.  
12 Property values are increasing and Hull continues  
13 to be a very desirable place to live and to visit.  
14 The turbine in Hull has excellent educational  
15 benefits. The study of wind power and technology  
16 behind the wind power has been integrated into the  
17 science, history, and mathematics curriculum at  
18 the Hull high school.

19 The opposition will argue that, unlike  
20 Hull, where we just have one, this project  
21 proposal is to build a lot more than a single  
22 turbine. This is true, but the Cape Wind turbines  
23 are going to be offshore, visible only on the  
24 clearest of days.

1           Our wind turbine in Hull is always  
2     visible. There is no hiding it or pretending it's  
3     not there, but yet every time I look at it, I am  
4     reminded that every kilowatt produced by it is one  
5     kilowatt that is not costing us a single cent or a  
6     single soldier battling overseas to secure our  
7     energy supply.

8           Thank you very much.

9           MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

10          (Applause.)

11          MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Our next speaker,  
12     Gabriel Shapiro.

13          GABRIEL SHAPIRO: Hi. My name is  
14     Gabriel Shapiro. I am the co-director of the  
15     Boston chapter of Clean Power Now.

16          I'd first like to thank the Army Corps  
17     for holding a hearing here in Cambridge. I think  
18     it is very important to recognize the effects of  
19     the proposed wind farm in Nantucket Sound reach  
20     far beyond the Cape and the Islands.

21          Some are concerned about the view of  
22     these structures. I appeal to all who are  
23     concerned about the view of what will appear of a  
24     small group of half inch structures on the horizon

1 to expand their view in looking past the horizon.

2 Look past the horizon to here in Boston  
3 and Cambridge where the air quality is directly  
4 effected by the pollutant from fossil fuel burning  
5 plants that will be backed down due to the energy  
6 production of the wind farm.

7 This project will prevent 360 tons of  
8 particulate matter that worsens conditions such as  
9 Asthma from being released into the air. Look  
10 past the horizon to the entire state of  
11 Massachusetts which will benefit from taking a  
12 great giant step towards reaching its own  
13 renewable energy portfolio that requires  
14 approximately 1,000 megawatts of renewable energy  
15 generating capacity by 2009.

16 The wind farm's 420 megawatts capacity  
17 meets over 40 percent of this requirement. Look  
18 past the horizon to our great nation. The Army  
19 Corps estimates that the benefits of the U.S.  
20 economy from this project will be in the range of  
21 \$1.5 to \$2 billion.

22 And finally, look past the horizon to  
23 our global community where our actions or  
24 inactivity effects the rest of the world. As the

1 largest producers of greenhouse gases in the  
2 world, we have the largest responsibility to take  
3 action immediately. This project will prevent a  
4 hundred, one million tons of carbon dioxide from  
5 being released into the air annually.

6 And also, look past the horizon to the  
7 next generation as our Governor, whose hypocrisy  
8 in opposing this project is astounding, wrote in a  
9 letter introducing the Massachusetts Climate  
10 Protection plan which includes measures like the  
11 renewable energy portfolio standard I mentioned  
12 before. "These actions we can and must take now.  
13 We are to have no regrets when we transfer our  
14 temporary stewardship of this earth to the next  
15 generation."

16 In closing, let me urge all of you to  
17 let the Army Corps process run its course. Let us  
18 be a model for the rest of the country to show  
19 them that economically, viable, impactful,  
20 renewable, energy projects are possible to produce  
21 now and not before it is too late. Look past the  
22 horizon. There's a whole world out there, and it  
23 is worth saving.

24 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

1 (Applause.)

2 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Ladies and  
3 gentlemen, if you need to know where you are in  
4 the cue, there is a printout by the registration  
5 table, and I ask you not to block any of the  
6 access. There are fire marshals here. And if you  
7 would like to make a statement with the additional  
8 stenographer, please do. It's a good time to do  
9 it.

10 We will start back at 9:30 p.m. on the  
11 minute.

12 Thank you.

13 (Whereupon, a break was taken.)

14 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: I believe one of  
15 the staff took the walkie-talkie that's here.  
16 Individuals that are in the breakout room or the  
17 overflow room, you can start making your way back  
18 down here. We do have some seats open, and  
19 whoever borrowed the walkie-talkie, if you could  
20 return it for my staff.

21 Sir, if we're ready? Stenographer?  
22 Next speaker is City Councilor from Cambridge,  
23 Massachusetts, Henrietta Davis, who will be  
24 followed by Karen Deady.

1 HENRIETTA DAVIS: I'm a little too  
2 short, I guess.

3 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: The former City  
4 Councilor--

5 (Laughter.)

6 HENRIETTA DAVIS: The former microphone.  
7 The City Councilor's fine. Well, first of all, I  
8 want to welcome you to Cambridge. I'm so glad to  
9 see you all here today.

10 I'm Henrietta Davis. I'm a City  
11 Councilor, and I'm the legislative liaison to the  
12 International Conference for local environmental  
13 initiatives for the City of Cambridge.

14 I want to welcome you to Cambridge and  
15 the Boston area, in particular, because this is  
16 the birthplace of the American Revolution, and I  
17 think what you see here tonight is the beginning  
18 of a new American Revolution, the clean energy  
19 revolution, the revolution that we all need to  
20 have a healthy safe future for ourselves and for  
21 our children.

22 Here, in the City of Cambridge, we have  
23 taken the step of developing a Climate Action Plan  
24 to decrease our CO2 emissions by 20 percent by



1 2010. We're doing all kinds of good things. We  
2 have a municipal policy that says all new  
3 buildings will be built as green buildings. We  
4 have, we recycle at 40 percent, at the 40 percent  
5 rate.

6 We are partnering up with the  
7 universities. We're limiting the amount of  
8 transportation we do by single occupancy vehicles,  
9 but one thing we don't have control over is the  
10 generation of renewable energy, and this project  
11 represents to us the possibility of having clean  
12 renewal energy be part, a significant part, of the  
13 city's portfolio, a significant part of the  
14 region's portfolio, and it's something that we  
15 don't see happening even though it's required by  
16 the state dereg statutes. It's not really  
17 happening.

18 We need the help of something like this  
19 wind power project to make things go forward. I  
20 urge you to support this project, to address the  
21 valid environmental concerns that have been  
22 raised, and I know you're having many hearings and  
23 have heard many things that I know you'll be  
24 thinking about, but I think, in the long run, what

1       you need to do is permit this project and get us  
2       moving on the new American Revolution for clean  
3       renewable energy.

4               Thank you very much.

5               MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

6               Next speaker, Karen Deady followed by  
7       Charles Kleekamp.

8               KAREN DEADY: My name is Karen Deady.  
9       I'm a resident of Concord, Massachusetts, and a  
10      member of Clean Power now. Professionally, I'm a  
11      certified industrial hygienist and have worked in  
12      the field of environmental health and safety since  
13      1977.

14              I suggest that a topic be included in  
15      the Final EIS that is not addressed in the draft,  
16      and that is to add a section on the relative  
17      hazards of the low toxicity transformer oil to be  
18      used in the wind farms' transformers compared to  
19      the more toxic, heavy residual fuel oil  
20      transported through the canal for power plan  
21      electrical generation.

22              To be specific, I will comment on a  
23      typical transformer oil, a product of FINA called  
24      DIEKAN 400. The product is a highly refined

1 paraffinic oil. Its potential health hazard level  
2 is that of a mild irritant. It contains no PCBs  
3 or known carcinogens, mutagens, teratogens or  
4 reproductive toxins.

5 The transformer oil is not a flammable  
6 liquid. It has a flashpoint of 295 degrees  
7 Fahrenheit, and is a Class IIIB combustible. Its  
8 emergency response NFPA fire rating is one, which  
9 defines it as a material that will not burn in air  
10 until exposed to a temperature of 1,500 degrees  
11 Fahrenheit for a period of five minutes.

12 Accidental release of the wind farm's  
13 transformer oil is very unlikely due to triple  
14 wall containment and the platform structural  
15 integrity and the location in the central shallow  
16 water making it next to impossible for large deep  
17 draft vessels to collide with it.

18 I request that the Final EIS include a  
19 discussion of the relative probability of an oil  
20 spill from the wind farm transformers compared to  
21 the probability of another moving oil barge or  
22 tanker incident and the associated environmental  
23 damage from each.

24 Thank you very much.

1 (Applause.)

2 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

3 Next speaker, Charles Kleekamp followed  
4 by Lynn Nadeau.

5 CHARLES KLEEKAMP: Thank you. My name  
6 is Charles Kleekamp. I'm a retired professional  
7 electrical engineer, and I'm the Information  
8 Director of Clean Power Now supporting the Cape  
9 Wind project.

10 I would like to suggest the Army include  
11 in its Final EIS a topic not addressed in the  
12 current document, and that is, a perspective on  
13 the issue of private use of public property.

14 Although Cape Wind has said that they  
15 will pay any congressionally imposed lease or  
16 royalty imposed on future wind farm, the fact  
17 remains that there are many policy precedents that  
18 should be considered in your balanced permit  
19 decision, and they are:

20 Number one, there are no fees for  
21 federal fishing permits in federal waters. This  
22 extractive one billion dollar industry in New  
23 England allows the taking of our fish for free.

24 Number two, it is the policy of the

1 current administration to give away totally royal  
2 free our natural gas extracted from a class of new  
3 deep gas wells in the Gulf of Mexico for the next  
4 five years saving energy companies a billion  
5 dollars. It is the policy of the government to  
6 continue the Federal Mining Act of 1872 to sell  
7 mining patents, essentially, deeds to the property  
8 at \$5 an acre, although not free, but close to it.

9 A case in point, the current  
10 administration sold to Phelps-Dodge Corporation,  
11 in April, 155 acres of prime mountain top real  
12 estate in the Gunnison National Forest near a  
13 Colorado ski resort for \$875. In this area, land  
14 sells on the open market for a million dollars an  
15 acre. It is ironic that Mr. Doug Yearly, the  
16 former president of Phelps-Dodge, now living in  
17 Osterville, is the president of the Alliance to  
18 Protect Nantucket Sound.

19 It is our government policy to give free  
20 passage to any commercial or private vessel  
21 passing through the Cape Cod Canal maintained a  
22 public expense by the Army Corps, in essence, a  
23 free use case.

24 I would respectfully like to ask the

1 Army Corps to include a balanced perspective on  
2 current cases of private use of public property in  
3 the Final EIS, as it is in the public interest to  
4 bring the enormous benefits of this wind power  
5 project to fruition.

6 Thank you.

7 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

8 (Applause.)

9 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker, Lynn  
10 Nadeau followed by Nadine (sic) Scammel.

11 LYNN NADEAU: Thank you. I'm Lynn  
12 Nadeau, a retired mathematics teacher from the  
13 Greater Salem area.

14 I'm an initiator of Health Link, a  
15 citizen action organization, working to reduce  
16 toxins in our environment.

17 Having worked hard to pass and enforce  
18 Massachusetts regulations on coal and oil fueled  
19 power plants, we know the true costs of these two  
20 extractive fuels from their resting from the earth  
21 to their eventual reinternment.

22 We support the project. I want to call  
23 your attention, as others have, to the big picture  
24 of the impact of each fuel on our lives and

1 habitat.

2 Inspired by the color coded system of  
3 our Federal Government to warn us of terrorists  
4 and other hidden dangers, I created a little chart  
5 that I just wanted to submit, and it's kind of a  
6 little bit of the seat of the pants chart, but I  
7 did do quite a bit of research to fill in the  
8 colors.

9 This illustrates, actually, there's six  
10 different, seven different fuel sources on the  
11 rows and six different impacts on the columns, and  
12 then I weighted them according to colors with red  
13 being the, dark red being the worst and green  
14 being the best.

15 What it shows is that, if you consider  
16 the fuel sources, coal, nuclear, oil, natural gas,  
17 solar, hydro and wind, I actually forgot about  
18 trash that somebody reminded me of, and the issues  
19 terrorist impact disaster, health impacts under  
20 ordinary operation cost the taxpayers, there I put  
21 in the numbers, for subsidies, global warming  
22 impact, waste disposal impact and environmental  
23 damage, including birds, bats and the Benthic  
24 Layer, the colors show illustratively the impact

1 of each one of these, and I just urge you to look  
2 at that and to think about the big picture.

3 One more second. I just want to say  
4 something about the City of Lynn, which is working  
5 to put in two -- never mind.

6 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

7 (Applause.)

8 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker--

9 (Applause.)

10 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Okay. Madeleine,  
11 and Madeleine will be followed by Cindy Keegan.

12 MADELEINE SCAMMEL: Thank you. My name  
13 is Madeleine Scammel, and I am a doctoral  
14 candidate in environmental health at the School of  
15 Public Health at Boston University, but I'm not  
16 speaking on their behalf. I'm speaking as someone  
17 who grew up on the Cape, in Orleans, and, also,  
18 sort of, in Chelsea, Massachusetts, where my  
19 mother lived, where I did not go to school, but  
20 where I often visited.

21 These are two drastically different  
22 areas. If you're familiar with either one of  
23 them, you can imagine. I'll just say Chelsea  
24 probably had a pristine creek at one time. It's



1 not now. It is not. It's anything from pristine,  
2 but I feel strong emotion, like many people in  
3 this room, about this project.

4 I did grow up on the Cape. The ocean is  
5 the thing I value most probably in the world, next  
6 to my family, and the clean horizon, and I realize  
7 that it's the uncertainties in the proposal that  
8 make me nervous, but no power plant proposal is  
9 without uncertainty.

10 Pilgrim Power Plant is a case in point,  
11 another power plant we're all familiar with, if we  
12 live on the Cape, and today, I heard on the news  
13 about the Hanford site, possibly the most  
14 contaminated hazardous waste site in the country.  
15 The residents of Hanford, Washington, the  
16 officials there, are being sued by the Federal  
17 Government for refusing to accept contaminated  
18 waste any longer.

19 They no longer have a choice, but we do,  
20 and despite the uncertainties about marine impact  
21 and wildlife, the certain with regards to health  
22 impacts of existing power sources is very clear:  
23 asthma rates, cancer rates, cardiac diseases.

24 There's no question about the impact of

1 our current power sources on our health, and we  
2 have to stand behind Cape Wind and this proposal  
3 with any conscience for the people of tomorrow.

4 Thank you.

5 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

6 (Applause.)

7 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next -- I was  
8 informed that Cindy Keegan has left, so our next  
9 speaker will be Constantine Jamoylenko. I know I  
10 mispronounced that, so--

11 CONSTANTINE JAMOYLENKO: That's okay.  
12 You're not the first one.

13 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: And, sir, you'll  
14 be followed by Susan Giordano.

15 CONSTANTINE JAMOYLENKO: My name is  
16 Constantine Jamoylenko. I'm a mechanical engineer  
17 and a resident of Concord, Massachusetts. I'm a  
18 member of Clean Power Now supporting the wind  
19 project on Nantucket Sound.

20 I would like to thank the Army Corps for  
21 this opportunity to comment on your comprehensive  
22 Draft EIS. You have appropriately documented the  
23 fact that the project could displace equivalent  
24 energy from fossil plants that would otherwise

1 annually mean a million tons of carbon dioxide, a  
2 major contributor to global warming.

3           However, I would like to suggest that  
4 you put this somewhat nebulous number in context  
5 to show the benefit to the public interest.

6           For example, if two of the largest  
7 fossil fueled power plants in Massachusetts,  
8 Brayton Point and Canal Plant, which together mean  
9 approximately fourteen million pounds of CO2 a  
10 year, were to reduce their combined electrical  
11 generation by the amount of the new wind farm  
12 generation, the reduction of the one million tons  
13 of CO2 will be 7 percent.

14           This is enough for these two large power  
15 plants, in conjunction with the wind farm, to meet  
16 the Kyoto protocol reduction by 2010. No other  
17 single project, energy related or otherwise, can  
18 make such a substantial contribution to reducing  
19 greenhouse gases from Southeastern Massachusetts.

20           It is our obligation to future  
21 generations to do so. I would respectfully like  
22 to ask the Army Corps to incorporate in the Final  
23 EIS a discussion of relative impact on fossil  
24 power plants CO2 reduction which are definitely in

1 the public interest.

2 As an engineer, I was involved in  
3 alternative sources of energy development in the  
4 seventies, and as a nation, we squandered the  
5 opportunity when the oil became cheap again.  
6 Let's not squander this opportunity.

7 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

8 (Applause.)

9 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Please, ensure  
10 that your entire statement is submitted for the  
11 record.

12 Next speaker is Susan Giordano followed  
13 by Smilia Marvosh.

14 SUSAN GIORDANO: Hi. My name is Susan  
15 Giordano. I'm the general manager of Second Wind,  
16 and for what it's worth, I cherish my two weeks a  
17 year on Martha's Vineyard. I appreciate the  
18 opportunity to speak this evening, note my natty  
19 green shirt to show my support for the project.

20 Second Wind is a wind energy electronics  
21 and software company based in Somerville,  
22 Massachusetts. The company was established in  
23 1980 before commercial wind farms became a  
24 reality.

1           Now, our instrumentation monitors over  
2   5,000 utility scale wind turbines in the U.S. and  
3   Europe. We have no commercial relationship with  
4   Cape Wind, but we've been following the progress  
5   of the Horseshoe Shoals project with great  
6   interest.

7           Second Wind shares the position with the  
8   American Wind Energy Association and other local  
9   and national environmental groups that,  
10   responsibly done, the Horseshoe Shoals wind  
11   project will be an asset to the region.

12           Its wind turbines will offset imports of  
13   costly oil and gas with minimal footprint on the  
14   environment. Those able to see the turbines will  
15   interpret them as a symbol of Massachusetts'  
16   leadership in environmental policy.

17           Because we serve the commercial wind  
18   energy market, our company is not well known  
19   outside the wind industry, but that's my point.  
20   There has been some discussion of the jobs that  
21   will be generated by this project. Estimates of  
22   jobs created by wind projects range from a high of  
23   fifteen to nineteen direct and indirect jobs per  
24   megawatt of wind capacity to four point eight.

1           In my opinion, the complexity of an  
2 offshore wind project would create more jobs per  
3 megawatt than a land-based project.

4           In addition to windsmith jobs, servicing  
5 the turbines and hospitality jobs providing food  
6 and shelter to the technicians, a healthy wind  
7 industry provides high technology jobs, like the  
8 ones Massachusetts has lost to consolidation and  
9 offshoring, and these jobs are just as likely to  
10 be in small companies like ours as big companies,  
11 like General Electric.

12           Wind is a complex and dynamic power  
13 source, and sophisticated analysis is needed to  
14 make sure the turbines are capturing as much of  
15 that free fuel as possible. According to the  
16 Wisconsin Energy Bureau, wind energy facilities  
17 generate three times more jobs than conventional  
18 energy facilities.

19           Rather than spending millions of dollars  
20 a year--

21           MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

22           SUSAN GIORDANO: Thank you.

23           (Applause.)

24           MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Please ensure the

1 entire statement is submitted for the record.

2 Next speaker is Similia Marvosh followed  
3 by Tedd Saunders. Ma'am?

4 SIMILIA MARVOSH: Hi. My name is  
5 Similia Marvosh, and I'm here representing the  
6 Coalition for the Health of Agri Industries  
7 Neighbors in support of the Cape Wind project.

8 I am continually amazed at the ways in  
9 which many Americans continue to fight to preserve  
10 what is felt to be our high standard of living are  
11 the very ways which are destroying that  
12 diminishing standard by living in unsustainable  
13 ways to fail to replenish the resources that allow  
14 us to live up to such a high standard by  
15 attempting to solve today's problems with the same  
16 kind of thinking that created them, to steal a  
17 quote from Einstein.

18 Maintaining a high standard of living  
19 comes with responsibility, stewardship, conscience  
20 and compassion. Our grandchildren are going to  
21 wonder what on earth we were thinking to remain in  
22 such a long period of denial regarding the state  
23 of our deteriorating global environment when much  
24 of the rest of the world, including some so-called

1 undeveloped nations, are leaving us behind in  
2 terms of setting examples in sustainability for  
3 entire nations to be proud of.

4 The kind of technological and industrial  
5 advances that separate us from what gives us  
6 breath and engenders a delicate step on  
7 over-burdened planetary resources is a short-lived  
8 romp to more wars and cataclysmic weather events.

9 The pentagon report on potential  
10 security threats from climate change, hardly a  
11 liberal publication, or leftist propaganda, tells  
12 us that the threat from climate change could lead  
13 to place where the natural state of human affairs  
14 will be environmental wars.

15 The other side of our technological  
16 industrial advances, if combined with vision,  
17 wisdom, leadership, the best of human thinking,  
18 will lead us to a new and desperately needed way  
19 to live on the earth.

20 I am extremely disappointed that  
21 Governor Romney, Attorney General Tom Reilly and  
22 Senator Kennedy are not 100 percent behind Cape  
23 Wind. Sometimes what is politically salient is  
24 neither factual, nor courageous, let alone



1 visionary.

2 Sometimes the dissemination of  
3 disinformation out of convenience to the status  
4 quo rules the day. Most of our courage and vision  
5 does not come from people in office, but just  
6 plain people trying to do the right thing morally  
7 and ethically, as if they actually might get to  
8 come back one day and see their handiwork.

9 When Governor Romney says, "We cannot  
10 trash this extraordinary resources," his position  
11 against Cape Wind is doing exactly that, trashing  
12 an extraordinary resource by not committing to its  
13 survival.

14 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

15 SIMILIA MARVOSH: Thank you.

16 (Applause.)

17 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker, Tedd  
18 Saunders, who will be followed by Stephanie  
19 Doiron.

20 TEDD SAUNDERS: Good evening. Thank you  
21 for having me here, and I just want to say this  
22 has been a phenomenal evening, and I commend  
23 everyone who's spoken so far tonight.

24 My name is Tedd Saunders, and I'm a

1 businessman, a lover of Cape Cod and one of the  
2 owners of the Saunders Hotel Group. I'm here  
3 because, if the truth be told, I have something to  
4 gain by this project getting approved.

5 In fact, your environmental report  
6 proves definitively that we all have something to  
7 gain from the approval of this innovative project.

8 As a hotel owner, I've studied this  
9 project for several years and its opponent's claim  
10 that it would lose tourism jobs. Everything I've  
11 read about tourism near other offshore projects  
12 shows that, contrary to SOS' fear mongering,  
13 tourism actually increases as curious travelers  
14 from far and wide come to see these sites and  
15 understand their charm, beauty and value.

16 Isn't it ironic that global climate  
17 change caused by reckless burning of fossil fuels  
18 will flood the very beaches and coastlines that  
19 Cape Cod relies upon for its economic survival.

20 As much as I love Cape Cod Sound,  
21 despite the fact that it is already a highly  
22 commercialized area teeming with large exhaust  
23 spewing ships of all kinds, this is not the Grand  
24 Canyon.

1           It is hard to understand how anyone who  
2       cares about the long term health of Cape Cod  
3       Sound, and, in fact, Cape Cod, would work against  
4       this vital project when it will help make us less  
5       reliant on foreign oil, make the air cleaner that  
6       our children breathe and help protect the water,  
7       fishing and beaches from many devastating oil  
8       spills.

9           Thank you.

10          MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

11          (Applause.)

12          MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,  
13       Stephanie Doiron followed by Frances Lowell.

14          STEPHANIE DOIRON: Hello. My name is  
15       Stephanie Doiron, and I am speaking as a  
16       representative for myself tonight. I am in  
17       support of this project, and the answer is blowing  
18       in the wind.

19               As regards for health, Barnstable County  
20       has the worst air quality in the State of  
21       Massachusetts. Due to the fact that wind is free,  
22       the electric bills will decrease because less fuel  
23       will be burned. This will decrease polluting  
24       emissions which are the root cause of local

1 negative health effects which include twelve to  
2 fifteen premature deaths every year, some 200  
3 emergency room visits, 5,000 asthma attacks and  
4 35,000 cases of daily upper respiratory symptoms.

5 The dollar amount for these unnecessary  
6 afflictions is \$53,000,000 every year, and we are  
7 concerned with weapons of mass destruction.

8 Regarding energy supply, oil is the  
9 dominant source of fuel in Southeastern  
10 Massachusetts where we have the largest power  
11 plants in the state. Wind power will reduce the  
12 amount of oil we need, which I see as a great  
13 first step to reducing our foreign dependency on  
14 oil.

15 As for the visual, it is the vision, not  
16 the view, and that new vision could very well make  
17 the Cape even more of a tourist attraction which  
18 would, in turn, boost local economy. I know I  
19 would be nothing more than proud to have America's  
20 first wind farm in my back yard.

21 In conclusion, as a concerned citizen of  
22 the actual general public and not a representative  
23 few, I view these turbines as a symbol of our  
24 innovation and our long overdue respect to our

1 mother earth, and I ask you, would you rather  
2 someone blow smoke in your mother's face or offer  
3 her a breath of fresh air? Because that is what  
4 Cape Wind is to me.

5 (Applause.)

6 STEPHANIE DOIRON: It is a breath of  
7 fresh air.

8 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

9 (Applause.)

10 STEPHANIE DOIRON: You're welcome.

11 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,  
12 Frances Lowell followed by Richard Thornton.

13 PETE LOWELL: Good evening. My name is  
14 Pete Lowell. I'm a Cape Cod resident since 1966.  
15 I've fished and cruised on Nantucket and Vineyard  
16 Sound since childhood. I live in Falmouth, and  
17 I'm a part-owner of land in Cotuit. My father's  
18 ashes are scattered on Nantucket Sound.

19 I'm an electrical engineer and retired  
20 owner of a small company that designed and  
21 manufactured underwater acoustic instrumentation.  
22 Our company served the water resources and  
23 hydroelectric power industries. My work also took  
24 me to oil platforms in the North Sea and the Gulf

1 of Mexico.

2 I understand, both, the marine  
3 environment and electric power transmission and  
4 generation. Any thinking person has to be in  
5 favor of alternative energy, wind, solar, et  
6 cetera, but what is missing here is a national  
7 energy policy which can set the ground rules for  
8 projects such as this.

9 I'm opposed to sacrificing this unique  
10 unspoiled area for this enormous power plant, and  
11 if there are not other suitable locations, then  
12 offshore wind power is not going to be a viable  
13 industry in this country.

14 I've read enough of the EIS to see  
15 inaccuracies which make me wonder if the applicant  
16 has truly studied and understands their proposed  
17 operating environment.

18 Two examples. On Page 19 of the  
19 introduction, it says: "Cables are buried 6 feet  
20 below present bottom." How about sand waves that  
21 move during storms? Burial depths must be below  
22 the lowest sand wave trough.

23 Our company work boat lost an anchor in  
24 Vineyard Sound as it was hooked on a supposedly

1 buried power cable. The water is deeper in  
2 Vineyard Sound and less current than on Horseshoe  
3 Shoal. I have also seen pipelines supposedly  
4 buried in the North Sea bottom hanging several  
5 feet off the bottom between sand waves.

6 I believe this would be an even bigger  
7 problem on Horseshoe Shoal because it's shallower  
8 and has relatively strong currents, particularly,  
9 during storms. In my opinion, 6 foot depth of  
10 burial is simply inadequate. Twelve feet might be  
11 sufficient, but it would require more study to  
12 determine safe depths. The potential for  
13 ecological damage resulting from this deeper  
14 burial depth needs to be studied, also.

15 On Page 20, it states that the turbines  
16 "react to the wind, not changing the direction or  
17 speed." This cannot be true. If they do not  
18 change the wind speed, how do they extract energy  
19 from the wind and who do the turbines have to be  
20 spread over such a large area? Of course, the  
21 turbines reduce the--

22 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir--

23 PETE LOWELL: --wind speed in their  
24 vicinity.

1 FROM THE FLOOR: Time.

2 FROM THE FLOOR: Time--

3 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

4 Thank you very much.

5 (Applause.)

6 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Please ensure the  
7 entire statement is submitted for the record.

8 Next speaker, Richard Thornton followed  
9 by Lori Segall.

10 RICHARD THORNTON: I'm Richard Thornton,  
11 Concord, Massachusetts. I'm not speaking for or  
12 against, but I want to identify problems with the  
13 proposal as it stands and suggest some alternative  
14 ways to deal with these problems.

15 I was a professor at MIT, taught courses  
16 here in solar energy, worked with students  
17 building electric cars, built a solar energy home.  
18 I've spent most of my life working on energy  
19 efficient transportation. I'm in favor, I favor  
20 alternate energy systems, but I see serious risk.

21 For example, we have a company that has  
22 no operational experience in designing, building  
23 and operating wind farms. They're proposing to  
24 build the largest U.S. offshore wind farm in the



1 country, using the largest wind turbines ever  
2 built and putting it where we have seen personally  
3 what the damage can be brought by hurricanes and  
4 tornados.

5 We are not being given, in the proposals  
6 to build, proof of concept. We're asking for  
7 another financial disaster for Massachusetts  
8 unless we can do the risk analysis.

9 We also have a financial problem. We're  
10 asked to invest resources, tax resources, real  
11 estate resources. We're not given the data in  
12 which we can do a due diligence that most  
13 investors would require from this kind of  
14 investment. We should be given all the numbers so  
15 we can hire consultants to determine whether this  
16 is a financially viable operation.

17 Now, my suggestions are very simple. To  
18 our political leaders, let's have a fast track  
19 legislation to pass legislation to how we allocate  
20 offshore resources. To the regulatory agencies,  
21 like the Corps of Engineers, let's do the due  
22 diligence and the risk analysis.

23 To the wind farm promoters, either wait  
24 until these first two recommendations are done or

1 move further off-stream and don't ask for subsidy.

2 To the Department of Energy, having  
3 studied solar energy in my life, I know the  
4 weakness is lack of storage. We cannot displace  
5 the power plants. We can only displace the fuel.  
6 Our president likes the idea of the hydrogen car.  
7 Let's develop offshore wind technology that can  
8 generate hydrogen from the wind. It's technically  
9 feasible.

10 And, finally, to the public  
11 organizations that promote this, the Union of  
12 Concerned Scientists and so forth, the people in  
13 this room, do the analysis. If you're willing to  
14 pay 1.8 cents a kilowatt hour for fuel not burned,  
15 and you don't know that the fuel won't be burned  
16 in this state, it could be not burned somewhere  
17 else, you should be willing to pay every hybrid  
18 car owner--

19 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir--

20 RICHARD THORNTON: --\$100 a year.

21 (Applause.)

22 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker, Lori  
23 Segall followed by Victoria Wesson.

24 LORI SEGALL: Hi. My name is Lori

1 Segall. I live in Somerville, Massachusetts.

2 When I first heard that a wind farm was  
3 proposed for Nantucket Sound, I became concerned.  
4 Cape Cod is a very special place to me. I've been  
5 vacationing there since I was a baby, and I spent  
6 a summer there working on an internship. I have a  
7 strong attachment to the Cape. The unobstructed  
8 views of beaches, dunes and salt marshes are  
9 priceless to me.

10 However, we Americans will not stand for  
11 power shortages, and we don't want to be told to  
12 cut our energy consumption. Our demand for power  
13 is increasing, and we will soon need new power  
14 capacity in our region. We can't expect this  
15 without paying some price. The price of wind  
16 power is the view. The price of the alternatives  
17 is much worse.

18 It is against my moral values to insist  
19 on having all the benefits of electricity on  
20 demand, but having someone else pay the price.  
21 People who live near power plants are very sick of  
22 looking at those ugly monsters and breathing their  
23 bad air.

24 If opponents of this wind farm get their

1 way, we will collectively endure the consequences  
2 of getting, of another generating facility that  
3 runs on coal, oil, gas or nuclear power.

4 I challenge these opponents to tell  
5 prospective neighbors of a new coal or oil fired  
6 power plant that you think our view is more  
7 important than the air that they breathe every  
8 day. I challenge these opponents to tell  
9 prospective neighbors of a liquid natural gas port  
10 or nuclear power plant that our view is more  
11 important than their feeling of fear of a  
12 terrorist attack or even an accident that could  
13 cost them their lives.

14 I challenge these opponents to think  
15 about the conversation that you might have with  
16 your grandchildren when they ask you why our view  
17 is more important than the beaches they never got  
18 to enjoy because sea level rose due to global  
19 warming.

20 There will be opponents of the wind farm  
21 that will change the DEIS on a variety of issues.  
22 I'm sure the work is not flawless. I would bet  
23 that the quality of work that went into this,  
24 knowing the level of scrutiny it would receive, is

1 far better than most of its kind.

2 My only critique of the DEIS is that--

3 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

4 (Applause.)

5 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you. I was  
6 informed that Ms. Wesson had to leave, so our next  
7 speaker is Deborah Donovan, who will be followed  
8 by Neil Good.

9 Ms. Donovan?

10 DEBORAH DONOVAN: Good evening. My name  
11 is Deborah Donovan, and I'm representing the Union  
12 of Concerned Scientists. We are a nonprofit  
13 alliance of 100,000 concerned citizens and  
14 scientists working on environmental solutions.

15 I want to thank you for having the  
16 hearing here tonight and congratulate the Corps  
17 and the sixteen other federal, state and local  
18 agencies on completing the Draft EIS for Cape  
19 Wind. We believe that this is now an important  
20 step towards moving the debate on to what the  
21 sound science is behind the impacts of this  
22 project.

23 UCS maintains that wind projects,  
24 including offshore sites, should be built if

1 rigorous review and studies show that there will  
2 be no significant unmitigated environmental  
3 impacts. With proper siting, careful design,  
4 comprehensive study, monitoring and mitigation,  
5 wind power can and should play a significant role  
6 in New England's electricity system.

7 UCS is currently reviewing the Draft EIS  
8 and will be submitting written testimony during  
9 the comment period. As a result, my testimony  
10 here does not present any final conclusions about  
11 the project.

12 However, we're quite encouraged by our  
13 initial review of the Corps' findings. We concur  
14 with the draft findings of many significant  
15 economic public health and environmental benefits.  
16 If the conclusions of the Draft EIS are supported  
17 in the Final EIS, USC believes the Cape Wind  
18 project should go forward.

19 If built, the Cape Wind project will  
20 contribute significantly to addressing many of the  
21 major problems our current electricity system  
22 poses, and those have been discussed at length by  
23 many other speakers here tonight.

24 One important effect will be to reduce

1 the physical and aesthetic degradation of areas  
2 that are producing the fossil fuels for our  
3 current fleet of power plants.

4 Today, we import all the fuel we need to  
5 satisfy our increasing demand for electricity. By  
6 doing so, we are exporting the impacts of our  
7 energy use to other communities cutting off the  
8 tops of mountains to get at coal, exploring for  
9 oil and gas in pristine areas or importing  
10 liquified natural gas from foreign countries.

11 These impacts are costly, risky and  
12 hugely damaging to the environment. If we choose  
13 fossil fuels over wind and other sources of  
14 renewable power, we will--

15 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am--

16 DEBORAH DONOVAN: --continue to cause  
17 damage to the landscape.

18 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you very  
19 much.

20 (Applause.)

21 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker, Neil  
22 Good followed by Susan Nickerson.

23 NEIL GOOD: I'm going to read a  
24 condensed version of a handout that's available

1 outside. My name's Neil Good. I live in the Town  
2 of Mashpee.

3 For 300 years now, researchers have  
4 studied two Icelandic sagas, the Greenlander saga-

5 FROM THE FLOOR: Can't hear--

6 NEIL GOOD: --and the saga of Eric the  
7 Red with the goal of resolving one of history's  
8 greatest mysteries. Where along the coastline of  
9 North America did Norsemen and women explore and  
10 eventually settle in the 11th Century?

11 They named the area Vinland, land of  
12 wine, and occupied it off and on over the course  
13 of about 20 years.

14 Just 40 years ago, skeptics dismissed  
15 these two sagas as folk tales, but today, all the  
16 researchers agree the accounts are based on actual  
17 events and are the earliest written descriptions  
18 of the new world.

19 Southern New England and Cape Cod, in  
20 particular, have been named the most probable  
21 location of Vinland by a majority of professional  
22 researchers. Over 30 scholars have placed Vinland  
23 on or near Cape Cod with many favoring sites  
24 directly on Nantucket Sound.



1           The list includes MIT Professor William  
2   Hovgaard, English Historian Dr. Gathorne-Hardy,  
3   Botanist Askill Love and Dr. Carl Ortwin Sauer,  
4   who is remembered today as the most influential  
5   figure of the 20th Century in the field of  
6   cultural geography.

7           New support for the theory that places  
8   Norsemen on Nantucket Sound can be found on early  
9   nautical charts of the Northeast Coast. These  
10   early charts show that the area conforms to the  
11   precise wording in the saga, more closely than  
12   previously thought.

13          The Greenlander saga describes that,  
14   within a sound made up of extensive shallows, a  
15   large area ran dry at low tide. Over 300 years  
16   ago, the British navigational guide, the English  
17   Pilot, warned New England sailors that Horseshoe  
18   Shoal ran dry in places at low water.

19          Even today, the U.S. Atlantic pilot  
20   cautions mariners that Horseshoe Shoal bears in  
21   places at extreme low water.

22          The saga account is remarkably similar  
23   to the actual conditions past and present in  
24   Nantucket Sound. Cape Wind Associates is

1 proposing to build a power plant in the center of  
2 Nantucket Sound. They claim that the shallow  
3 water of Nantucket Sound is a key factor leading  
4 them to identify the sound as the only area on the  
5 Northeast Coast with the characteristics that they  
6 are looking for.

7 A similar argument could be made in  
8 favor of preserving Nantucket Sound. Nantucket  
9 Sound is the only area along the Northeast Coast  
10 with all the characteristics of the picture set  
11 down in the Greenlander's saga.

12 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

13 (Applause.)

14 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,  
15 Susan Nickerson followed by Stephen Macausland.

16 SUSAN NICKERSON: Good evening. I'm  
17 Susan Nickerson, a resident of Cape Cod and  
18 Executive Director of the Alliance to Protect  
19 Nantucket Sound, an organization that represents  
20 over 20,000 opponents to the Cape Wind project.

21 Over the past few weeks, the alliance  
22 has begun its technical review of the Cape Wind  
23 DEIS. Tonight, I would like to bring to your  
24 attention a matter that has direct bearing on your

1 assessment of the benefit of the Cape Wind  
2 project, and that is the issue of air pollution.

3 The DEIS appears to seriously overstate  
4 the air pollution benefits of the Cape Wind  
5 project. In Section 5.15, the DEIS claims that  
6 Cape Wind, if constructed, would reduce air  
7 pollutant emissions in New England by about 1,200  
8 tons of nitrogen oxides and about 4,000 tons of  
9 sulphur oxides per year.

10 These conclusions rest on what we see as  
11 an incorrect interpretation of how the nation's  
12 air pollution control system works.

13 We raise with you tonight the question  
14 of whether Cape Wind will reduce nitrogen and  
15 sulphur oxide emissions at all, and here's why.  
16 In the past 15 years, Congress and EPA have  
17 adopted cap and trade programs to clamp down on  
18 power plant emissions. Such programs forbid power  
19 plants in the aggregate to emit more than a  
20 defined cap amount of pollution; however, they do  
21 provide that pollution allowances can be bought  
22 and sold by electricity generators.

23 Given the dynamics of the air emission  
24 cap and trade system, we do not see how Cape Wind

1 would have any effect on nitrogen and sulphur  
2 oxide emissions. Existing plants in New England  
3 will still have to operate and emit to meet New  
4 England's power demands. Those emissions will  
5 always be controlled by the cap.

6 Bringing Cape Wind on line would not do  
7 anything to change that situation as emission  
8 levels will always rise to the established cap.  
9 The way to achieve further reductions in power  
10 plant emissions is through direct control of  
11 emissions, either individually or by lowering the  
12 overall cap.

13 In short, there appears to be no direct  
14 link between constructing Cape Wind and reductions  
15 in oxide emissions in New England. We request the  
16 Army Corps review this component of the DEIS and  
17 make an independent judgment on the air quality  
18 benefits of the Cape Wind project.

19 Thank you.

20 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

21 (Applause.)

22 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,  
23 Stephen Macausland followed by Marlon Banta.

24 STEVE MACAUSLAND: Steve Macausland,

1 Massachusetts Interfaith Power and Light. You  
2 thought you'd heard it all; hadn't you?

3 Three years ago, a number of religious  
4 institutions in Massachusetts came together on the  
5 subject of global warming. From those initial  
6 meetings was born an organization called  
7 Massachusetts Interfaith Power and Light, and  
8 today, I am here to give witness to our resolve  
9 that global warming is one of the greatest  
10 challenges the human race has ever faced and that  
11 the Cape Wind project must go forth.

12 As people of faith, we are all called in  
13 different ways to love our God and to love our  
14 neighbors. Today, we are here to discuss energy.  
15 What is the connection?

16 After love, it is energy that makes the  
17 world go around. Everything we do uses energy,  
18 and the energy industry has helped to make this  
19 country great. Unfortunately, our energy  
20 dependence has produced some very serious side  
21 effects.

22 Do we love our neighbors when our use of  
23 electricity seriously impacts the health of the  
24 poor who live in the shadow of coal burning power

1 plants? Do we move our neighbors when our  
2 consumption of foreign oil contributes  
3 significantly to conflict around the world? And  
4 do we love our neighbors when our emission of  
5 greenhouse gases changes the very climate on this  
6 fragile earth, our island home?

7 Through the practice of energy  
8 conservation and investment in energy efficiency,  
9 congregations and members of Massachusetts  
10 Interfaith Power and Light are saving more than  
11 enough money to afford cleaner sources of energy.

12 Together, we are saving energy, saving  
13 money, saving the planet, protecting the peace,  
14 protecting human health and creating jobs, too.  
15 As we gain strength in the marketplace and in the  
16 halls of political power, we will have a voice as  
17 to where the jobs go and who gets them.

18 We are here to use that voice today.  
19 This is not just a ministry for the environment,  
20 but a call--

21 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir--

22 STEVE MACAUSLAND: --to love and justice  
23 for all.

24 (Applause.)

1                   MODERATOR ROSENBERG: The next speaker  
2 is Marlon Banta.

3                   MARLON BANTA: Hello. My name is Marlon  
4 Banta. I'm one of the co-directors of the Boston  
5 Chapter of Clean Power Now, and I'm wearing green  
6 today to show my support for the Cape Wind  
7 project.

8                   I would like to thank the Army Corps of  
9 Engineers for their thorough and comprehensive  
10 study which provides us with more environmental  
11 data on Nantucket Sound than has ever existed  
12 before.

13                   The study underscores what we all have  
14 known, which is that the Cape Wind project will  
15 have tangible benefits to the environment, to the  
16 health of local residents and wildlife, to our  
17 energy stability and to the local economy with no  
18 negative impact on tourism or property values.

19                   I share in the frustration that the Army  
20 Corps must feel when their study is deemed biased  
21 and unscientific by a well-funded opposition that  
22 has pushed the same subjective argument of  
23 aesthetics before and after the release of the  
24 statement.

1 I would encourage those people to  
2 acknowledge the Army Corps' efforts and, at least,  
3 to actually read the executive summary of the  
4 study.

5 Though the DEIS points to enormous  
6 beneficial offsets and health care costs and  
7 fossil fuel spending, I think it should also  
8 consider the other true costs of our current  
9 method of electricity production, costs which do  
10 not appear on our monthly bill, costs such as  
11 government energy subsidies and tax credits to  
12 fossil fuel and nuclear power producers which  
13 outweigh the subsidies to renewables by a factor  
14 of twenty, costs such as the estimated \$160  
15 billion for health care costs related to  
16 generating electricity from coal alone, not to  
17 mention the 1,500 coal miners that die each year  
18 of Black Lung Disease, costs such as the military  
19 campaigns in some way support our dependency on  
20 foreign oil

21 The current price tag for the war in  
22 Iraq is \$150 billion and is estimated to reach  
23 \$210 billion in 2005. Costs such as increases in  
24 property insurance premiums for houses in affected



1 areas, I'm sorry, in areas affected by the real  
2 and existing problem of global climate change.

3 I pay for these costs every day through  
4 taxes, through national debt to increase health  
5 and property insurance premiums. The Cape Wind  
6 project is a proven technology that will be an  
7 important precedent setting step in mitigating  
8 these costs.

9 To those who say, "Not in my backyard,"  
10 as a Mass. taxpayer, it's my backyard, too, and  
11 the cost of your fear and unfunded opposition to  
12 progress should not come out of my back pocket.

13 Thank you.

14 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

15 (Applause.)

16 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker, Niaz  
17 Dorry followed by Barbara Birdsey.

18 NIAZ DORRY: Hi. My name is Niaz Dorry,  
19 and I live in Gloucester, Massachusetts, and I'm  
20 here representing Greenpeace tonight. Greenpeace  
21 is an international organization with quite a few  
22 million members just here in the states and is in  
23 support of the Cape Wind project.

24 Greenpeace's decision to support the

1 project didn't come lightly. It came after being  
2 in the center of the wind discussion in Europe,  
3 particularly, with the Denmark, Germany and United  
4 Kingdom projects that have been underway and,  
5 also, after 30 years of working to try to stop  
6 dumping, drilling and all kinds of things that we  
7 feel have been detrimental to our marine  
8 ecosystem.

9 In addition, we looked at the draft  
10 environmental impact assessment and felt, at this  
11 point, we could actually extend our support to the  
12 project, but there's also another reason why  
13 Greenpeace is supporting the project, and that had  
14 to do with a subject that really hasn't been  
15 talked about much tonight, and that's the impact  
16 of fossil fuel on the economies of small scale  
17 fishing industries or small scale fishing  
18 communities, excuse me.

19 Quite a while ago, Greenpeace made a  
20 decision that there's a difference between people  
21 who make a living and people who make a killing  
22 from the sea, and we've chosen to support the  
23 small scale fleet, and we find, in the last ten  
24 years that I've been working on fisheries issues

1 alone, I've seen the impact of fossil fuel on this  
2 fishing industry's economy with, at least, half a  
3 dozen oil spills that are already undergoing, that  
4 are still undergoing claims for the lobster men in  
5 Rhode Island with, at least, the emissions of much  
6 of the mercury that's coming that's actually  
7 causing a lot of boycotts of the products of  
8 fishermen, in terms of tuna and swordfish.

9 So, here we have one industry alone  
10 that's affecting the economy of an industry on the  
11 ocean that we feel is the most ecologically  
12 responsible industry, and while searching one  
13 thing that we have control over, and that's the  
14 kind of power we use, we can actually empower that  
15 industry to actually be more viable and enrich  
16 their economies while making sure that we don't  
17 contribute any further to our addiction to fossil  
18 fuel.

19 I appreciate your time tonight and the  
20 hearing tonight, and Greenpeace, I'm sure, will be  
21 submitting more detailed comments to the  
22 environmental impact assessment, but I'll submit  
23 this for the record.

24 Thank you very much.

1 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

2 (Applause.)

3 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,  
4 Barbara Birdsey followed by Eric Chivian.

5 (No response.)

6 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Ms. Birdsey?

7 FROM THE FLOOR: She's gone.

8 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: No. Okay. I'm  
9 sorry.

10 Sir?

11 DR. ERIC CHIVIAN: I am Dr. Eric  
12 Chivian, a professor and director of the Center  
13 for Health and the Global Environment at Harvard  
14 Medical School. I shared the 1985 Nobel Peace  
15 prize.

16 I am testifying tonight strongly in  
17 favor of Cape Wind. Just what is at stake here?  
18 The record increase in average global temperatures  
19 over the past century and the associated changes  
20 in global climate have already had profound global  
21 impacts on human health, including torrential  
22 rains and flooding, drought and more violent  
23 storms causing drownings and traumatic injuries and  
24 affecting water supplies in agriculture, heat

1 waves, such as that during the summer of 2003  
2 which killed over 14,000 people in France, alone,  
3 almost five World Trade Center equivalents,  
4 worsening air pollution triggering asthma attacks  
5 and causing sickness and death in those with  
6 chronic heart and lung disease and the spread of  
7 some human infectious diseases, like Lyme and West  
8 Nile Virus Diseases.

9           The changes that we have seen to date  
10 are the result of an average warming of the  
11 earth's surface by only 1 degree Fahrenheit. What  
12 will happen if the earth warms by over 10 degrees  
13 Fahrenheit, which is a worse case scenario  
14 predicted for the year 2100?

15           If we do not curb our appetites for  
16 fossil fuel starting now, and embrace major  
17 renewable energy projects like Cape Wind, then  
18 global warming and climate change will continue to  
19 accelerate at great rates, and human health will  
20 be catastrophically impacted in coming decades.

21           If we defeat this project, we will have  
22 foreclosed an important first step toward  
23 protecting our children's health, and we will have  
24 made a tragic and shamefully ignorant mistake.

1 Thank you.

2 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

3 (Applause.)

4 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,  
5 Patrick O'Shea. Patrick O'Shea, who will be  
6 followed by Charles Fiesel.

7 Sir?

8 PATRICK O'SHEA: Hello, hello. My name  
9 is Patrick O'Shea from Belchertown, Mass. I  
10 represent myself, my kids, my kids' unborn kids  
11 and their unborn kids until the end of time.

12 How will history judge us? By saying,  
13 no, to this project, we send a clear signal that  
14 the price of oil is not yet too high. We are in  
15 Iraq for the second time in 10 years with the  
16 lofty and, hopefully, obtainable goal of bringing  
17 democracy to Iraq, but I have to ask myself: Why  
18 are we so quick to be in Iraq twice?

19 We waited a long time before even giving  
20 air support in Kosovo. We are sitting on the  
21 sidelines in Sudan, and the Horn of Somalia we  
22 left after we only took on a few casualties, but  
23 for some reason, we've really dug in our heels  
24 with Iraq. Our will to take a stand in world

1       affairs and to look after people is co-mingled  
2       with our self interest, and in this case, it is  
3       oil.

4               Let us first recall some historical  
5       highlights of America and the Middle East. We  
6       backed the Shah of Iran, known to be a brutal  
7       dictator, before he was overthrown and the  
8       Ayatollah Khomeini was put in power back in the  
9       seventies, and now they hate us.

10              We also backed Saddam Hussein, and,  
11       well, today, we are paying for that mistake. We  
12       also backed the present government of Saudi  
13       Arabia. This country always makes the list of one  
14       of the top ten countries of having the worst  
15       record of human rights views. And then we wonder  
16       why they hate us so much.

17              I, personally, do not wonder why. I  
18       feel that perhaps I would be shouting  
19       anti-American slogans, or worse, if I was brought  
20       up in the Middle East.

21              By developing wind technology, U.S. can  
22       keep jobs and dollars that would otherwise be  
23       funneled to Middle East countries. Although some  
24       of this money does seem to make its way back to

1 us, it's just too bad that it's in funding  
2 terrorist activities.

3 Over 225 years ago, a group of people,  
4 some of them right here from this area, thought  
5 that the price of being a colony was too high and  
6 wrote up the Declaration of Independence. They  
7 did not achieve this goal right away, but they  
8 did achieve it.

9 This year, we can decide that the price  
10 of oil is too high, and we can start declaring our  
11 energy independence. Recalling what John F.  
12 Kennedy once said, who comes from Hyannis, "Ask  
13 not what your country can do for you, but  
14 rather"--

15 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir--

16 PATRICK O'SHEA: --"what can you do for  
17 your country."

18 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

19 (Applause.)

20 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,  
21 Charles Fiesel to be followed by Timothy Dale.

22 CHARLES FIESEL: Good evening. My name  
23 is Charles Fiesel. I am on the Board of Directors  
24 of the Adirondack Mountain Club, the Adirondack



1 Park Conservancy. I am on the Strategic Planning  
2 Committee for the Adirondack Park. I am the  
3 founder of the Boston Chapter of the Adirondack  
4 Mountain Club.

5 I'm going to just read a few excerpts of  
6 this. As responsible citizens, stewards and  
7 advocates, the Adirondack Mountain Club strongly  
8 supports public policies and private projects that  
9 advance energy conservation and efficiency.

10 We support the development of wind farms  
11 as a renewable energy source to offset the effects  
12 of global climate change produced by the burning  
13 of fossil fuels; however, we believe that these  
14 efforts must be developed under the guidance of  
15 responsible research that does not overlook major  
16 components of our ecosystem.

17 On November 9th, Mass. Audubon began its  
18 review of the long-awaited 4,000 page DEIS. As  
19 proposed, Cape Wind would be the first offshore  
20 wind farm in North America. The review standard  
21 is the construction of an operation of 130 Cape  
22 Wind turbines on Horseshoe Shoal should pose no  
23 undue mortality risks for avian and marine wildlife  
24 there or significantly lower its habitat value.

1           The conclusion reached in the DEIS is  
2     the project will likely cause 364 deaths per year.  
3     I would just like to, because I have a lot of data  
4     here, I, I think that the fact that the U.S. Fish  
5     and Wildlife, in concert with the Mass. Audubon,  
6     has suggested, as partners with you for three  
7     years of research, that one year of research for  
8     migrating birds is just not enough, but we should  
9     take it a step back further.

10           The one year that was done is actually,  
11    folks, seven weeks. You need to know that. Look  
12    at the fine print. It's three weeks in the  
13    spring, four weeks in the fall.

14           Then underneath, under their Migratory  
15    Bird Act, we need to really, you know, think about  
16    the birds, and I'm not here, you know, it's kids  
17    from the Bronx. You know, I'm not trying to like,  
18    you know, be just a bird lover and shut this  
19    project down, but we need to take these acts that  
20    are very important into consideration here.

21           We are supporting wind projects  
22    throughout the Adirondacks, but this must be  
23    developed under the guidance of programs that are  
24    thoughtful.

1 Thank you.

2 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

3 (Applause.)

4 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,

5 Timothy Doe -- Dale followed by Michael Charney.

6 (No response.)

7 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Michael Charney?

8 DR. MICHAEL CHARNEY: I'm Dr. Michael  
9 Charney. I'm a physician practicing in Boston and  
10 environmentalist as well.

11 I come because I support the issue of  
12 protecting the planet from global climate change.

13 I encourage the Army Corps to follow  
14 what many have said today about the lack and,  
15 corrected, the lack of detailed mention of the  
16 real effects of climate change which would be  
17 foregone if we used wind power as opposed to going  
18 ahead with further fossil fuel or other kinds of  
19 power plants, which is nuclear.

20 Each of your sections, whether it's in  
21 Section 5, whether it's water depth, waves,  
22 salinity, currents, sediment, transport, ph isn't  
23 mentioned, the chemistry of the water, you don't  
24 mention exotics coming in and so forth,

1 shorelines, storm flood plains.

2 We're not going to be dealing with  
3 typical 100 year flood plains any more or storms  
4 and storm surges. We're seeing an increasing  
5 frequency of those. Those are becoming 25 or 50  
6 year occurrences as opposed to 100 year.

7 With climate change happening, you have  
8 an opportunity to set a precedent in this report  
9 that every future DEIS of power plant siting in  
10 federal lands and waters shall seriously, in  
11 detail, indicate the climate change impacts  
12 foregone or created by the use of that power  
13 source.

14 And in this case, I think it's a very  
15 simple matter to, for example, include the  
16 National Academy of Sciences, a report on climate  
17 change, look to the IPCC and quote liberally from  
18 there and even, for everyone here, go look at the  
19 September issue of National Geographic to see what  
20 real climate change environmental impact is going  
21 to be like and is like right now.

22 I highly recommend you look at that, and  
23 I hope that you members of the Board have already  
24 looked at that, but each of these I think you can

1 easily say, at the end of each of these, there  
2 will be no alterations of salinity, ph, current,  
3 salinity, waves and water depth with wind, but  
4 with any other power plant and many of which or  
5 perhaps all of the power plants which your  
6 organization, which your Board, has sited or  
7 permitted to be sited, and the power plants and  
8 the cables and the pipelines that have gone in  
9 federal waters, all of them endanger the planet.

10 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

11 (Applause.)

12 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,  
13 Gerald (sic) Desautels followed by Mike Flanagan.

14 GERARD DESAUTELS: Good evening. My  
15 name is Gerard Desautels, and I speak tonight as a  
16 private citizen and Boston and Cape Cod taxpayer.

17 I'm here to advocate a deeper water  
18 solution which we all can be behind. There's a  
19 lot of energy here tonight, and I think a lot of  
20 people would be happy to support Jim Gordon, if we  
21 could all find a solution we could live with  
22 together.

23 I live on the Outer Cape. I moved there  
24 five years ago from Boston to an area famous for

1 its protected national seashore coastline, and  
2 while I appreciate the fact that much time, energy  
3 and money has gone into the release of the DEIS,  
4 it's safe to say, as you all know, the Cape and  
5 Islands came out last week in heavy opposition to  
6 this project.

7 I liken the issuance of this mammoth  
8 document to a host inviting a guest to dinner and  
9 asking them what they would like to eat without  
10 any intention to change their preset multi-course  
11 menu.

12 In this case, Cape Wind is our host  
13 who's trying to force every bite down our mouths.  
14 Last week, we heard from large Cape based public  
15 and private contingents opposing the project,  
16 elected officials and other organizations in  
17 vehement opposition, including Chambers of  
18 Commerce, the Mashpee Wampanoag Indians who claim  
19 the land as their own, the International Wildlife  
20 Coalition and a host of others.

21 All of them reject this project on  
22 multiple levels. No one last week rejected the  
23 concept of renewable energy. In fact, many spoke  
24 out and suggested ways Cape Wind could develop

1 other ventures that would more directly benefit  
2 Cape communities or even yet hold off for a deeper  
3 water project that would become more viable within  
4 the decade.

5 Colonel Koning, Ms. Adams, Mr. Hunt, the  
6 people of Cape Code and the Islands have spoken.  
7 Despite how Cape Wind tries to spin it, we don't  
8 need experts to tell us our opinion. The people  
9 who surround Nantucket Sound do not want this  
10 project in an area enveloped by state marine  
11 sanctuary waters.

12 I urge you, on behalf of the Alliance to  
13 Protect Nantucket Sound, to listen to the  
14 majority--

15 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir--

16 GERARD DESAUTELS: --of Cape and  
17 Islanders.

18 (Applause.)

19 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker, Mike  
20 Flanagan to be followed by Chrissy Tacker. Mike  
21 Flanagan?

22 (No response.)

23 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Chrissy Tacker?

24 (No response.)

1                   MODERATOR ROSENBERG:   Jennifer Baldwin?  
2       Ms. Baldwin will be followed by Roberta Murphy.

3                   JENNIFER BALDWIN:   Hi.   I'm Jennifer  
4       Baldwin.   I'm a student at Tufts University, an  
5       environmentalist and, also, a Massachusetts  
6       resident.   My comments aren't specifically about  
7       the impact statement, since it's been a busy  
8       semester, and I haven't read it yet.

9                   I've seem to have always grown up with  
10      power plants in my backyard, as a resident of  
11      Medway, Massachusetts, in Representative Paul  
12      Loscocco's district, who spoke earlier.

13                  There's a power plant down our street,  
14      in Bellingham, Massachusetts, which we've always  
15      had to look at, as well as, at Tufts University,  
16      which is on a nice little hill, a drumlin,  
17      actually, created by glaciers.   You have a nice  
18      view of the Mystic generating facility, a very  
19      large oil burning power plant, and that actually  
20      is just about the same size as Boston.

21                  So if you guys have a chance to check it  
22      out, it's kind of in a lot of people's views since  
23      this area is one of the most populated in the  
24      country.



1           Anyway, I first got involved with the  
2 Cape Wind project after writing a very long paper  
3 about it last fall. Our class was supposed to  
4 look at all the benefits and potential impacts of  
5 the paper, and out of nine groups, all of them  
6 found that the benefits outweighed the detriments,  
7 even though we aren't necessarily residents of the  
8 Cape or the Islands.

9           But since then, I got involved in  
10 activism, and I'm a member of the climate  
11 campaign, a group of Northeast students who are  
12 trying to get universities to buy renewable  
13 energy, and I'm currently trying to get Tufts  
14 University to purchase some sort of wind power in  
15 any amount, and cost is one of the main factors  
16 that goes into that since it costs extra to  
17 purchase wind.

18           We need the supply. We need more supply  
19 to have, to bring the price down, in the long run,  
20 but even then, over 50 colleges and universities  
21 already purchase wind power in some sort of  
22 another. Check out, I mean, Community Energy's  
23 Web site for one.

24           We want our power, while we're on

1 campus, to be environmentally and socially  
2 responsible, and the last thing is that having a  
3 huge wind power plant like this could provide  
4 educational opportunities, like visits--

5 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am--

6 JENNIFER BALDWIN: --to the power plant.

7 (Applause.)

8 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,  
9 Roberta Murphy. You're right after Ms. Murphy.  
10 Okay? If she's here. Roberta--

11 ROBERTA MURPHY: I'm right here.

12 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you.

13 ROBERTA MURPHY: Thank you for letting  
14 me speak. I really appreciate the fact that we  
15 can all come out here and give our different views  
16 on everything.

17 A little bit of background on myself.  
18 Years ago, way before a lot of you here, I was  
19 here in these halls, and my husband was attending.  
20 He was studying nuclear planning, and we all know  
21 where that has gone and what is remaining of a lot  
22 of places. I lived in Maine for 10 years which,  
23 by the way, has, in five islands, particularly,  
24 the highest ozone count in the country, and that

1 is a direct result of the emissions from the  
2 Midwest and Asia, industry that we have no control  
3 over right now, and it is not going away.

4 Wiscasset is a ghost town. That's  
5 where the nuclear power plant was. This whole  
6 move for the wind energy jump so quickly really  
7 scares me because it, to me, seems like we have  
8 really not thought this out.

9 The study is flawed. The test tower,  
10 itself, broke. The readings were not taken from  
11 there. They were taken from Horns Rev, in  
12 Denmark, which has no relation to Horseshoe Shoal.

13 To me, coming from scientific  
14 background, if one point is flawed, the entire  
15 study is flawed and needs to be done again.  
16 That's just what I was taught.

17 Number two, Homeland Security and your  
18 own study says that traffic will be allowed around  
19 the turbines, not through it, not in it. It will  
20 be a secured zone. It is a power plant, so  
21 everyone thinking that they can go boating and  
22 fishing is incorrect. This will be a protected  
23 area, and that's not being addressed, and I think  
24 a lot of people here will see.

1           You know, I agree with the green energy.  
2       I ran Don Kent's Solar Energy Store, in Weymouth,  
3       in the seventies, and I've had a solar house, and  
4       I had a wind turbine in my backyard. I have a  
5       Clevis Moultrum, and I had on demand hot water. I  
6       had everything that I could. I built my own--

7           MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

8           ROBERTA MURPHY: I'm done. All right.  
9       Thank you.

10           (Applause.)

11           MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,  
12       Chrissy Tacker who will be followed by Malia  
13       Milligan.

14           DeANNA TACKER: Hi. I'm DeAnna. This  
15       is actually my sister Chrissy, and this is Eddie  
16       Collins. We're here representing ourselves, and  
17       we're against this wind project.

18           We are opposed because throughout our  
19       lives, we've been taught not to take what you  
20       don't earn and what isn't yours, and this is  
21       something not just instilled in us by our parents  
22       or by our teachers. This is something instilled  
23       in our generation by our society.

24           This situation leaves my generation

1 confused. We're being told one thing, and Cape  
2 Wind is showing us another. They are claiming  
3 land that isn't theirs, and they're planning on  
4 building on this land. If this farm is built,  
5 then it will go against what the world is trying  
6 to teach us, and the rule will have changed.

7 Don't take what isn't yours unless  
8 you're Cape Wind, and to me, that doesn't sound  
9 right, and I hope it doesn't sound right to you  
10 guys. We're not wealthy homeowners. I've heard a  
11 lot of people saying that we are.

12 I actually come from Wareham, and I  
13 don't know if anybody's ever really been to  
14 Wareham. Wareham's not really that nice of a  
15 place. We're all from Wareham, actually, and the  
16 majority of the people that actually spoke at the  
17 last one, I noticed, they weren't wealthy either.  
18 We're just every day people, and we want to  
19 protect what is ours.

20 This, to us, this sound is like your  
21 backyard. Yes, it is our backyard, but you  
22 putting wind turbines in our backyard is like us  
23 putting trash in yours, and it's just, it's  
24 polluting what we love, and you wouldn't want us

1 to pollute something that you love.

2 Thank you.

3 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

4 (Applause.)

5 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,  
6 Malia Milligan to be followed by Audra Parker.

7 MALIA MILLIGAN: Hello. My name's Malia  
8 Milligan, and I'm a research associate with the  
9 Alliance to Protect Nantucket Sound.

10 I'm strongly opposed to the Cape Wind  
11 project for many reasons, but the one I would like  
12 to address tonight is the European experience with  
13 offshore wind. We need to learn from and build  
14 upon what limited experience there is in this  
15 area.

16 The U.S. is extremely inexperienced with  
17 wind technologies. We have only 15 percent of  
18 wind developments worldwide, all of which are on  
19 land. Only 2 percent of wind power worldwide is  
20 situated offshore. European countries have far  
21 greater experience with wind developments. The  
22 U.K. alone has 93 wind projects, three operational  
23 offshore projects and numerous more in the  
24 planning process.

1           So what can European experience teach  
2       us? First, turbines can interfere with radar and  
3       sacrifice air safety. In the U.K., nearly half of  
4       all wind plant applications are rejected because  
5       of concerns with civil aviation air safety and  
6       defense systems.

7           The British Ministry of Defense has  
8       found that turbines can confuse radar systems.  
9       The Cape is home to PAV/PAWs, part of the early  
10      warning network for missile defense.

11          Second, wind developments can be put in  
12      deep water very far from shore. The Moray Firth  
13      wind plant will be located 15 miles off the  
14      Northeast Coast of Scotland in water depths of  
15      over 130 feet. Negative impacts will be  
16      substantially reduced with increased distance from  
17      shore.

18          Third, public access is generally  
19      limited, if allowed at all. In the U.K., this  
20      project would be classified as higher risk due to  
21      its location in deeper water and placement within  
22      500 yards of active shipping channels.

23          Due to this higher risk designation,  
24      there would be a declaration of area to be avoided

1 around the whole wind plant and up to 1,640 feet  
2 from the borders.

3 Using European experience as guidance,  
4 it is safe to assume that exclusionary zones of  
5 some sort may be required for the entire 20 to 25  
6 year life of the project. Nantucket Sound is the  
7 wrong location for an industrial scale wind power  
8 plant. We need renewable energy, but we also need  
9 to protect our local resources.

10 I ask that the Army Corps consider the  
11 European experience and determine the risk to  
12 defense and air safety and identify possible  
13 access restrictions.

14 Thank you.

15 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

16 (Applause.)

17 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,  
18 Audra Parker followed by Maria Simoneau.

19 AUDRA PARKER: I'm Audra Parker,  
20 Assistant Director of the Alliance to Protect  
21 Nantucket Sound and a resident of Cape Cod. Like  
22 the majority of Cape and Island residents, I  
23 oppose this project.

24 Nantucket Sound should not be turned



1 into an industrial experiment with uncertain  
2 economic safety and environmental impacts. We  
3 have better options.

4 The DEIS claims the wind plant would not  
5 hurt tourism or the Cape's economy, but the Beacon  
6 Hill Institute projects lost jobs and a  
7 significant reduction in tourism.

8 The impact statement concludes that  
9 turbines would be aids to navigation, but a study  
10 by a retired rear admiral in the U.S. Coast Guard  
11 finds a high likelihood of a marine casualty. The  
12 impact statement claims only 364 birds would be  
13 killed, but the Humane Society points out that  
14 bird kill could number in the thousands.

15 Offshore wind is an immature technology.  
16 The operating history that does exist shows  
17 numerous problems. Horns Rev, in Denmark, the  
18 largest offshore wind plant, is being dismantled  
19 for repairs.

20 Cape Wind's 3.6 megawatt technology is  
21 brand new used only in one small demonstration  
22 project in Ireland. What if a massive 130 unit  
23 plant is built in Nantucket Sound and it fails;  
24 what would be the cost to dismantle the plant and

1 restore the area; who would cover these costs;  
2 what decommissioning guarantees is Cape Wind  
3 making to protect the public?

4 The risks of the proposed project are  
5 great and the benefits are unclear. Let's take a  
6 less destructive path to satisfy our energy and  
7 clean air needs.

8 A Northeast Energy Efficiency  
9 Partnership Report shows over 8,000 megawatts of  
10 untapped energy efficiency potential available in  
11 New England at a third of the cost of new supply.  
12 I request that the Army Corps undertake an  
13 evaluation of energy efficiency programs as an  
14 alternative to the Cape Wind project so that we  
15 don't have to threaten our economy, our safety and  
16 our environment for a questionable 170 megawatts  
17 of output.

18 Thank you.

19 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

20 (Applause.)

21 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,  
22 Maria Simoneau.

23 MARIA SIMONEAU: Hello. My name's Maria  
24 Simoneau, and I'm a member of Sustainable

1 Arlington, and we have voted to endorse the Cape  
2 Wind project.

3 First of all, I'd like to say that we  
4 recognize that conservation is equally as  
5 important as the development of renewable energy,  
6 and to that end, our town has recently installed  
7 new street lights, which will save the town an  
8 estimated \$117,000 per year in electricity costs  
9 and will reduce our electricity usage by over a  
10 million kilowatt hours per year.

11 Now, all we need is a legitimate viable  
12 supplier of renewable energy that will, number  
13 one, not contribute to the greenhouse gases that  
14 are warming our climate; number two, that will not  
15 have a harmful effect on our respiratory health;  
16 and, number three, will not prolong our dependence  
17 on foreign oil.

18 I had the pleasure of standing with some  
19 of the SOS people in line today, so I'm well aware  
20 of their concern and the fact that Cape Wind will  
21 likely be a very profitable venture. I'm well  
22 aware that they are probably capitalists and may  
23 even flip their turbines.

24 To that end, I say show me the

1 alternatives, what other renewable energy sources  
2 are being developed today that we can actually use  
3 today and not off in the distant future. This  
4 type of project is the only thing that works in  
5 this country. It is the only thing available to  
6 us today that will drive our consciousness around  
7 renewable energy, hopefully, will drive demand and  
8 will actually give us a supply of reliable green  
9 power.

10 I recently heard George Bush, Sr.'s, EPA  
11 director speak at Harvard, and he said, "Make no  
12 mistake about it. The cost of our dependence on  
13 oil is the cost of our Army, our Navy and our Air  
14 Force," and I ask, is that how we want to spend  
15 our tax dollars in this defensive mode defending  
16 our dependence on oil or would we rather use our  
17 tax dollars, spend them on the development of  
18 technologies and services that will take us into  
19 the next century.

20 So I want to say thank you to Cape Wind  
21 and thank you to the Army--

22 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am--

23 MARIA SIMONEAU: --Corps of Engineers.

24 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you.

1 (Applause.)

2 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,  
3 Allison Field-Juma to be followed by Wolfe  
4 Springer.

5 ALLISON FIELD-JUMA: Thank you for this  
6 opportunity to speak. My name is Allison  
7 Field-Juma, and I represent Green Decade,  
8 Cambridge, a group of 167 Cambridge residents.

9 We would like to state our strong  
10 support for the Cape Wind project. We are  
11 environmental scientists, engineers, business  
12 people, property owners and others united by a  
13 concern about our health, our environment and the  
14 potentially catastrophic effects of global warming  
15 on our ecosystems and economy.

16 Massachusetts will feel the impacts of  
17 global warming and, in many cases, already is.  
18 Our beaches will be submerged and many of our  
19 homes flooded. Insect-borne diseases will  
20 increase. The ranges for Sugar Maples and  
21 lobsters will shrink and so will the ski season.  
22 There's no doubt that this will affect our  
23 economy, our health and the beauty and tourist  
24 appeal of our state.

1           In Cambridge, we are investing in  
2       efficient power plants and green buildings and  
3       taking many other personal actions to reduce our  
4       energy use, but we all still consume vast amounts  
5       of energy from fossil fuels extracted from other  
6       parts of this country and politically unstable  
7       parts of the world, and we suffer the  
8       environmental and health consequences.

9           In this state, we struggle every year  
10      with soaring energy prices in winter and power  
11      shortages in the summer. We need clean steady  
12      sources of energy at predictable prices.

13           Massachusetts has very limited potential  
14      to generate its own power, but offshore wind can  
15      be a significant source of clean American made  
16      electricity. If we plan to continue using  
17      electricity at anything near current levels, we  
18      have to accept the responsibility to generate some  
19      of it. It's time to shoulder that responsibility.

20           We are very concerned that if the Cape  
21      Wind project is not permitted in one of the  
22      windiest and shallowest ocean areas on the East  
23      Coast, efforts in Massachusetts and across the  
24      country to combat global warming will be set back

1 by decades. Neither we, nor our children, have  
2 that time to waste.

3 Thank you for this opportunity to  
4 express our concerns.

5 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

6 (Applause.)

7 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,  
8 Wolfe Springer.

9 MARION SPRINGER: I'm not Wolfe. I'm  
10 his wife. He sent me down as his emissary.

11 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Would you, please,  
12 then say your first name for the record?

13 MARION SPRINGER: My first name is  
14 Marion Springer. We've been sitting back there  
15 listening to everything that's been said tonight,  
16 and I have to admit that I'm speaking for myself.

17 I'm tremendously overwhelmed by the  
18 amount of interest and the amount of information  
19 which has been given here tonight. I don't think  
20 that either one of us could say anything above and  
21 beyond what's already been said. We have, of  
22 course, I'm from Falmouth. We live on the Cape,  
23 and we have a very, very deep feeling about the  
24 shoals, about that whole area.

1           So, it seems probably come across as a  
2       little bit self-centered that we would want to  
3       protect our shoals and have things done properly.

4           We feel, in this sense, my husband and  
5       I, that we really should have an extension of time  
6       for the review hearing that you're having by the  
7       end of the review hearing on February 24th or,  
8       better yet, a complete halt to the whole project  
9       until everything can be done through a national  
10      energy policy that's handled properly and legally.

11          We generally know, we know there have to  
12      be other forms of energy, and we're not saying we  
13      shouldn't have them, and we're aware of all the  
14      problems that you have spoken about tonight.

15          But we also would like to just say that  
16      we are certainly setting a precedent since this is  
17      our first time out in the water, and we want to be  
18      very, very careful in setting that precedent of  
19      turbines being built anywhere in the United States  
20      on the coast.

21           MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

22           MARION SPRINGER: Thank you.

23           (Applause.)

24           MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker, Lisa



1 Augusto who will be followed by Brigita Rasys.

2 LISA AUGUSTO: Hello. My name is Lisa  
3 Augusto, and I'm actually a resident of Fall  
4 River, Massachusetts, but tonight I'm actually  
5 going to speak on behalf of my friend Jason  
6 Sapienza, who's sitting up there, but is not going  
7 to get to his number, so I'll read his statement.

8 "Hello. My name is Jason Sapienza, and  
9 I'm a student intern with the MASSPIRG student  
10 chapters. As students in Massachusetts, we  
11 recognize that our current energy policies are  
12 creating serious public health and environmental  
13 problems for citizens of Massachusetts that we  
14 will have to deal with when we run the state in  
15 the future.

16 "We believe that clean renewable energy  
17 is vital to our future. As a result, we feel that  
18 we should give Massachusetts students an  
19 opportunity to voice their opinion on the Cape  
20 Wind project. We have collected over 1,300  
21 comments from students who support advancing the  
22 Cape Wind project.

23 "It is imperative that we reevaluate the  
24 way we produce energy. In Massachusetts, we see

1 the effects of global warming pollution every day.  
2 Asthma rates are growing. Our sea levels are  
3 rising, and mercury pollution is contaminating our  
4 waterways and fish.

5 "These problems will only continue to  
6 get worse if we don't address them now. This is  
7 not the future Massachusetts students want. This  
8 is the future that we need and that we deserve,"  
9 and I will now present the 1,300 public comments.

10 (Applause.)

11 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

12 Next speaker, Brigita Rasys who will be  
13 followed by Michael Arquin. Ma'am?

14 SARAH HEDGES: Brigita Rasys had to  
15 leave. My name is Sarah Hedges. I'll be reading  
16 her comments.

17 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you.

18 SARAH HEDGES: "Good evening. My name  
19 is Birgita Raziz. I live in Winchester, but all  
20 my life I've spent summers in Centerville. As a  
21 little girl, we would travel to the Centerville  
22 house on weekends and stay with my grandparents.

23 "As a teenager, I helped my grandparents  
24 at the home when it served as a guest home for

1 Lithuanian families, which is where my parents and  
2 grandparents immigrated from.

3 "Over the years, Cape Cod has become  
4 more developed. This has led to stricter rules  
5 for development of the remaining land on Cape Cod,  
6 and the Cape, in my opinion, is the better for  
7 those regulations.

8 "Perhaps, it is the young Dorchester  
9 girl in me speaking tonight, but I always believed  
10 that Nantucket Sound was off limits for  
11 developers. I took solace, even as a child, over  
12 the facts that you could look for miles into the  
13 Nantucket Sound and see nothing more than a  
14 fishing boat, a ferry or a sailboat moving across  
15 the horizon. That little girl has grown up, but  
16 now I have my own children who have the same  
17 appreciation for the unspoiled sanctuary that is  
18 Nantucket Sound.

19 "They asked me about this project and  
20 wondered how a government agency can just hand  
21 over the ocean to these turbines. I'm shocked and  
22 appalled at the notion that a private developer  
23 could simply occupy these waters for private  
24 profit because there are no laws that prevent him

1 from doing so.

2 "I'm fearful that the government I trust  
3 is losing its way on the issue and believes that  
4 it has more of an allegiance to this company than  
5 the millions of people and generations of citizens  
6 who have come to cherish Nantucket Sound. This  
7 project is all about one company's future, not  
8 ours. Even my children know the difference."

9 Thank you.

10 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

11 (Applause.)

12 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,  
13 Michael Arquin.

14 (No response.)

15 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: David Bergeron?  
16 Oh, Mr. Arquin. Thank you. You'll be followed by  
17 David Bergeron.

18 MICHAEL O'LEKSAK: Thank you. Thank you  
19 for, thank you for this opportunity. My name is  
20 Michael O'Leksak (phonetic) from the nonprofit  
21 organization Save Popponesset Bay. Save  
22 Popponesset Bay was founded in 1987 to protect  
23 Popponesset Bay and, more recently, the  
24 Popponesset Spit, an endangered species habitat.

1           We work with Audubon, the Department of  
2   Environmental Protection, the Army Corps of  
3   Engineers and Mashpee Conservation. We will  
4   submit written comments on the DEIS by February  
5   24th.

6           We are concerned about this  
7   industrialization so close to what we are working  
8   to preserve. We support a fast track policy to  
9   set rules and regulations for offshore  
10   development, solar and wind similar to gas and oil  
11   regulation.

12           We ask that Nantucket Sound not be  
13   simply cherry picked as the guinea pig for this  
14   massive industrial project. Why do we have to  
15   experiment with Nantucket Sound?

16           Thank you.

17           MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

18           (Applause.)

19           MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,  
20   David Bergeron followed by Colin Peppard. Sir?

21           DAVID BERGERON: Thank you. My name is  
22   David Bergeron. I am the Executive Director of  
23   the Massachusetts Fishermen's Partnership. I'm a  
24   resident of Cape Ann, and I'm here this evening

1 representing the Board of Directors of our  
2 organization.

3 The Massachusetts Fishermen's  
4 Partnership is an umbrella organization of  
5 seventeen commercial fishing associations  
6 representing all sectors of the Massachusetts  
7 fishing industry. The organization was created to  
8 promote the common interest and economic viability  
9 of commercial fishermen and fishing families.

10 We have worked with social scientist  
11 Dr. Madeleine Hall-Arbor and Dr. Rhonda Risner, of  
12 the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to  
13 conduct a preliminary study of the dependents of  
14 small scale commercial fisherman on Horseshoe  
15 Shoal and assessment of the impacts upon  
16 commercial fishing of the construction of the Cape  
17 Wind Energy Project in Nantucket Sound.

18 The comments reported in the study show  
19 that commercial fishermen will be negatively  
20 impacted and not just inconvenienced by the  
21 construction of this facility. In addition, we  
22 believe that the Army Corps of Engineers is not  
23 the appropriate organization to conduct an  
24 assessment of the impacts of such a project on

1 essential fish habitat and marine fisheries.

2 This type of assessment needs to be  
3 conducted by an agency with appropriate technical  
4 expertise such as the National Marine Fisheries  
5 Service or the Massachusetts Division of Marine  
6 Fisheries.

7 For these reasons, which are described  
8 in more detail in our written statement and study  
9 which is attached, the fishermen's partnership is  
10 opposed to the approval of this project and urges  
11 the Army Corps to reject this application until  
12 proper impact assessments have been completed by  
13 appropriate agencies.

14 The Massachusetts Fishermen's  
15 Partnership is very supportive of the development  
16 of alternative renewable sources of energy which  
17 do not contribute to greenhouse effects or  
18 pollution, but we cannot support projects that may  
19 provide some environmental benefits without a  
20 proper assessment of the environmental impact such  
21 projects may cause.

22 Proponents of this project must show  
23 through independent research that the public trust  
24 has been protected and that the requirements of

1 the Magnuson-Stevens Fisheries Conservation and  
2 Managing Act--

3 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir--

4 DAVID BERGERON: --have been followed.

5 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you very  
6 much.

7 (Applause.)

8 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Please be sure  
9 your entire statement is submitted for the record.

10 Next speaker, Colin Peppard followed by  
11 Aditya Nochur. Sir?

12 COLIN PEPPARD: Good evening. My name  
13 is Colin Peppard, and I'm the energy policy  
14 associate with the Massachusetts Public Interest  
15 Research Group, or MASSPIRG. We represent 50,000  
16 members across the Commonwealth of Massachusetts,  
17 and many of them were here tonight. I thank them  
18 for that.

19 I also thank the Army Corps for hosting  
20 these hearings and considering these comments and  
21 look forward to submitting our comprehensive  
22 written comments.

23 While we do look forward to submitting  
24 these, I'm here tonight to rebut one of the main



1 claims by the opponents of the project. Many have  
2 claimed that the review process for evaluating the  
3 costs and benefits of the project are inadequate  
4 or somehow flawed.

5 MASSPIRG is often the first to point out  
6 flawed processes and other rubber stamp acrobatics  
7 from the state and federal government, and to be  
8 sure, the Army Corps has often been a target of  
9 criticism from MASSPIRG and other state PIRGs  
10 across the country.

11 With respect to Cape Wind, however, the  
12 Army Corps' review process is extraordinarily fair  
13 and thorough, and we commend you for that, and the  
14 developer's influence has not been an issue.

15 The process in place to review Cape  
16 Wind is entirely adequate to address all of the  
17 relevant environmental as socioeconomic concerns  
18 associated with the proposed project while  
19 highlighting the benefits as well.

20 We urge the Army Corps to continue to  
21 move forward expeditiously, and we strongly urge  
22 the project's opponents not to use any dubious  
23 procedural, legal or legislative maneuvering to  
24 try to try to unfairly kill this project, as they

1 have in the past.

2 The bottom line is that, without the  
3 renewable energy project of this size and scope,  
4 Massachusetts will not be able to meet the  
5 legislature's renewable energy mandates or the  
6 reductions in global warming pollution that  
7 Governor Romney has promised in his Climate  
8 Protection Plan.

9 MASSPIRG remains encouraged by the  
10 extremely positive Draft Environmental Impact  
11 Statement, and if all of our expectations are met,  
12 we look forward to endorsing the project in the  
13 future.

14 Thank you very much.

15 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

16 (Applause.)

17 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,  
18 Aditya Nochur followed by Susan Swords.

19 ADITYA NOCHUR: Hello. My name is  
20 Aditya Nochur. I'm a student at Tufts University.  
21 I'm a resident of Newton, and I grew up right here  
22 near MIT.

23 I know I wasn't sure if I'd be able to  
24 make it out here because of final exams, and I

1 know a lot of students like me are in the same  
2 boat, but I just want to make it clear that clean  
3 energy is a very important issue to us students.

4 As you heard from my friend, Jen  
5 Baldwin, earlier, Tufts and dozens of other  
6 schools across the country are pursuing clean  
7 energy initiatives, and this fall, 27,000 students  
8 across the country, including 3,000 from  
9 Massachusetts, signed a Declaration of  
10 Independence from Dirty Energy that's online at  
11 energyaction.net. We support a clean energy  
12 future, and Cape Wind is a part of that.

13 Now, most of the concerns that have been  
14 raised about the Cape Wind project are largely  
15 from people who are concerned about the aesthetics  
16 or the wildlife of the project. To these people I  
17 say, smoke stacks in poor minority communities are  
18 ugly. Pollution from coal burning power plants  
19 kill birds. Oil spills in the waters of Cape Cod  
20 kill birds and fish. House cat kill birds. I  
21 mean, come on.

22 Now, that said, Cape Wind would offset  
23 82 million barrels worth of oil and one million  
24 tons of CO2 every year. It's not windmills, but

1       it's oil spills, global warming and air pollution  
2       that are the true threats to the natural resources  
3       we all share and cherish, not to mention that  
4       they're a threat to our very health and  
5       livelihoods.

6               It's my peers and fellow students who  
7       are going to bear the brunt of these impacts down  
8       the line, and we ask you to do the right thing.  
9       It's time for a clean energy revolution.

10              Thank you.

11              MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

12              (Applause.)

13              MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,  
14       Susan Swords who will be followed by Jason  
15       Sapienza.

16              FROM THE FLOOR: What number are we on  
17       right now?

18              MODERATOR ROSENBERG: One zero seven on  
19       the total, eighty on the public speakers.

20              SUSAN SWORDS: Hi. My name is Susan  
21       Swords, and I'm a resident of Cambridge,  
22       Massachusetts. I'm also a summer resident of  
23       Dennis, and I'm a member of Clean Power Now.

24              I'm employed by a project called CAMP,

1 which stands for Childhood Asthma Management  
2 Project. It's a large multi-center study which  
3 examines multiple aspects of asthma, including the  
4 causes, possible preventions and cures.

5 The CAMP project has produced many  
6 scientific papers, including a recent study  
7 published in 2003, which proves that there's an  
8 undeniable association between increasing air  
9 pollution and asthma attacks on any given day.

10 On days which air quality is worse, as  
11 measured by the EPA's air quality index, both, the  
12 number of attacks increase and, also, the severity  
13 of the symptoms increases.

14 Currently, asthma accounts for  
15 approximately 40 percent of all pediatric  
16 emergency room and urgent care visits, so I would  
17 strongly encourage all parents and health care  
18 providers who have to deal with this tragedy every  
19 day to support the Cape Wind project.

20 And in response to the comment that was  
21 made earlier about the trading caps, I feel like  
22 that's kind of an unfair thing to say because,  
23 obviously, the trading caps are something that --  
24 or the trading credits, I'm not really sure how

1 that works. I think those are, obviously, an  
2 important way to go about reducing air pollution,  
3 but I don't think that it's fair to say it's the  
4 best or the only way to go about using those  
5 trading credits to reduce air pollution.

6 I think that is just one piece of the  
7 puzzle, and I think Cape Wind is a piece of the  
8 puzzle, and I think they're both important, but  
9 you can't say that one is more important than the  
10 other.

11 Thank you.

12 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

13 (Applause.)

14 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,  
15 Jason Sapienza followed by Susan Altman.

16 JASON SAPIENZA: Hi. I'm Jason  
17 Sapienza. I don't know if I actually can speak  
18 because Lisa actually spoke for me just a moment  
19 ago because we didn't think I would get up in  
20 time. Am I still allowed to speak on it?

21 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: You're on.

22 JASON SAPIENZA: Okay. Hi. I'm Jay  
23 Sapienza. I'm an intern with the MASSPIRG student  
24 organization. I'm for the wind farm. I had a

1 speech prepared, but it's kind of already been  
2 said now, so, you know, this wind farm's a great  
3 thing.

4 I've heard people opposed to it and for  
5 it. Actually, my grandparents were, for a long  
6 time, they've been very opposed to this. They  
7 don't live on the Cape. They actually live in  
8 Woburn, and it's very interesting to me because,  
9 for some reason or another, they're just very set  
10 on not having this wind farm for the longest time,  
11 and then I became involved in MASSPIRG and I  
12 started learning about this wind farm, and I  
13 started actually talking to them about it, and  
14 then took it up themselves, without anybody asking  
15 or without anybody even knowing really, to learn  
16 more about it.

17 As time went on, their views slowly  
18 drifted from being avidly against this to being  
19 avidly for it, and it's just an amazing thing how  
20 a little bit of education, how once you give  
21 people the tools and knowledge to understand  
22 something, that they'll actually listen and make  
23 up and make educated assumptions and bases on what  
24 they've learned.

1           And I'm just hoping that this public  
2       comment period and that these reports that come  
3       out help more people learn more about it and make  
4       educated decisions on it, and, hopefully, it will  
5       be for the better.

6           Thank you.

7           MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

8           (Applause.)

9           MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,  
10       Susan Altman followed by James Clark. Susan  
11       Altman?

12           (No response.)

13           MODERATOR ROSENBERG: James Clark?  
14       Mr. Clark will be followed by Stephen Kaiser.  
15       Sir?

16           JAMES CLARK: I'm James Clark, a  
17       resident of Harvard, and I'm here just  
18       representing myself. I want to compliment the  
19       Corps of Engineers on this Draft Environmental  
20       Impact Statement, and I'm glad it was released  
21       before the discouragement of the recent Army/Navy  
22       game.

23           I think, as I've reviewed things, I  
24       believe most of the opponents, my personal opinion



1 is that they are opposed based on aesthetic  
2 reasons. Personally, myself, I am for it. I like  
3 viewing wind turbines, and I would like to see a  
4 whole farm of wind turbines, but that's my  
5 personal opinion.

6 I will file a statement here provided by  
7 me, as an engineer, but I think the most  
8 significant comment is I thank God that my family  
9 does not have any health issues due to  
10 conventional power plants. People here have  
11 testified from personal experience to those. I'm  
12 just fortunate enough not to suffer them.

13 Thank you.

14 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

15 (Applause.)

16 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,  
17 Stephen Kaiser--

18 STEPHEN KAISER: Right here--

19 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: --followed by  
20 Peter Kane. Sir?

21 STEPHEN KAISER: Okay. I am an MIT  
22 trained engineer who, for eight years, was also a  
23 school teacher, and I remember this little first  
24 grade boy speaking to his buddy saying, let's play

1 let's pretend, and they got together, and they  
2 spun it out with all this imagination, let's  
3 pretend.

4 Now, what's the relevance to tonight's  
5 affair? Let me make the connection. Let's  
6 pretend we could not see the windmills, that they  
7 were invisible. The Governor's objections would  
8 disappear. Most of my objections would disappear,  
9 and I think, at least, half of the critics would  
10 find that their objections would disappear because  
11 we would not have to see those 40 story windmills.

12 So I think the issue of aesthetics and  
13 scale is absolutely vital here, and it has been  
14 handled very poorly in this EIS. My quick view of  
15 the document is it's incomplete. This summary has  
16 only one short paragraph in there about scale and  
17 aesthetics.

18 What are we going to do to be able to  
19 solve this issue? We can't turn to MEPA,  
20 unfortunately. I've watched them for 25 years.  
21 They don't scope for scale and aesthetics.  
22 There's no experts, there's no permits, no  
23 understanding of this.

24 We can't turn to the architects. They

1 deal in structures and appearance and scale. They  
2 fail. They get out of scale. They produce ugly  
3 buildings. They won't help us. The lawyers, the  
4 CLF memo that was handed around today, that makes  
5 no reference whatsoever to appearance. In that  
6 whole little handout, no reference to appearance.

7 So here we have this vital issue which  
8 is missed. The lawyers can't help us, the  
9 architects can't help us. Who gets to make the  
10 decision? It's the engineers, the Army Corps of  
11 Engineers. They get stuck having to deal with  
12 this crucial issue, and it's very vital, and all I  
13 can say, Colonel, is, I have my greatest respect  
14 for you, and I wish you the best because it's a  
15 tough task.

16 Thank you.

17 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

18 (Applause.)

19 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,  
20 Peter Kane?

21 (No response.)

22 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Jonathan Haughton?  
23 Mr. Haughton will be followed by Bernard  
24 Gallagher.

1 JONATHAN HAUGHTON: My name is Jonathan  
2 Haughton. I'm the principal author of a cost  
3 benefit analysis of the Cape Wind project  
4 submitted to the Army Corps in May by the Beacon  
5 Hill Institute at Suffolk University.

6 Presidential Executive Order 12866 of  
7 1993 states that, "Each agency shall propose or  
8 adopt a regulation only upon a reasoned  
9 determination that the benefits of the intended  
10 regulation justify its costs."

11 Although comments on costs and benefits  
12 ought to be found scattered throughout the Draft  
13 EIS, the report does not weigh the costs against  
14 the benefits, but I do. Based on the available  
15 facts, the wind farm project fails a cost benefit  
16 test of the kind in visage by the presidential  
17 executive order.

18 We estimate the economic cost of the  
19 project to be 9.06 cents per kilowatt hour of  
20 electricity, very close to the figure in the Draft  
21 EIS, but this is expensive, far higher than the  
22 6.3 cents I paid on my last NStar bill, but wind  
23 power has virtues.

24 We estimate the economic benefits of

1 electricity generated by Cape Wind to be 7.06  
2 cents. This breaks down into fuel savings of 4.95  
3 cents, and this takes into the account the  
4 likelihood of periods of high energy prices in the  
5 future, capital operating savings of .98 cents,  
6 health savings due to reduced emissions which we  
7 quantify at 1.02 cents per kilowatt hour.

8 We believe that the Draft EIS overstates  
9 these benefits ten-fold. And greater energy  
10 independence, which we quantify at .10 cents per  
11 kilowatt hour. I note, by the way, that when  
12 complete, this project would provide slightly  
13 under 1 percent to the electricity generated in  
14 New England.

15 A private firm, of course, is interested  
16 in doing this only because of the subsidies which  
17 we put at--

18 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir--

19 JONATHAN HAUGHTON: --4.04 cents.

20 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

21 Make sure your entire statement is submitted for  
22 the record.

23 (Applause.)

24 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,

1 Bernard Gallagher who will be followed by Ernie  
2 Corrigan.

3 BERNIE GALLAGHER: Hi. My name is  
4 Bernie Gallagher. I'm not affiliated with any  
5 organization. I've come here today from New York  
6 City because I care about the consequences if a  
7 wind farm is allowed on Nantucket Sound.

8 To me, it's a humanities issue. I'm an  
9 avid student of history and theory, and I agree  
10 with the hypothesis that the conditions in and  
11 around Nantucket Sound are the best explanation to  
12 account for a story going back to a period in  
13 Iceland. I'm referring to the Vinland sagas  
14 mentioned earlier tonight and by others in the  
15 past.

16 Memories are integrally related to  
17 narratives. Trustworthy narratives can be  
18 verified. I believe in our ability to get the  
19 story straight. Nantucket Sound is not a good  
20 site to experiment. I invite Cape Wind to come to  
21 New York, but let's not start a new narrative, one  
22 that would refer back to actions taken to change  
23 the nature of Nantucket Sound.

24 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

1 (Applause.)

2 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,  
3 Ernie Corrigan followed by Richard Vanderslice.

4 ERNIE CORRIGAN: Good evening. My name  
5 is Ernie Corrigan.

6 Over the past two years, the Alliance to  
7 Protect Nantucket Sound has conducted an education  
8 and grassroots campaign to inform the public about  
9 the real impacts of this project and to engage  
10 residents and visitors to Cape Cod and the Islands  
11 on the importance of protecting Nantucket Sound in  
12 its current state.

13 During the course of that campaign, we  
14 have gathered signatures from concerned citizens  
15 in the form of a petition asking the Army Corps of  
16 Engineers to deny Cape Wind a permit to construct  
17 this energy plan in the middle of Nantucket Sound.

18 Last winter, we presented the Army Corps  
19 with over 10,000 names on those petitions, and  
20 when the veracity of those of names were  
21 challenged by advocates for this project, we  
22 undertook a process to examine the signatures and  
23 remove questionable and duplicative names.

24 We then continued to gather signatures,

1 and tonight, we would like to formally present  
2 over 11,000 signatures from those petitions asking  
3 the Army Corps of Engineers to reject the permit  
4 sought by Cape Wind.

5 These 11,000 names represent tens of  
6 thousands of other residents and visitors to the  
7 Cape and Islands who are, likewise, opposed to  
8 this project, and while we appreciate that your  
9 task is not to judge a popularity contest, these  
10 names also substantially represent the true owners  
11 of Horseshoe Shoals and Nantucket Sound.

12 They're the people who pay taxes and  
13 support the government you serve, and their  
14 voices, while not raising technical arguments  
15 tonight regarding the DEIS, are nonetheless the  
16 voices of the governed who are looking to you to  
17 protect their heartfelt opposition.

18 I would like to ask the Army Corps to  
19 enter these names as part of it's official record.

20 Thank you.

21 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

22 (Applause.)

23 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,  
24 Richard Vanderslice?



1 (No response.)

2 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Joy Marzolf who  
3 will be followed by Lincoln Baxter. Ma'am?

4 JOY MARZOLF: My name is Joy Marzolf.  
5 I'm from North Falmouth, Mass., and I've been an  
6 environmental educator for the last five years.

7 Like children grading their own papers,  
8 having industry respond to the research for this  
9 environmental report is a complete conflict of  
10 interest. Like children giving themselves an A,  
11 much of the information in the DEIS was written by  
12 those with a vested interest in this wind farm.

13 I ask that the Army Corps of Engineers  
14 take a few steps back in this process. There are  
15 still many unanswered issues and questions  
16 regarding this project, technical, economic and  
17 environmental.

18 Studies of the impact on these turbines  
19 on bats and birds, including endangered species,  
20 are incomplete or nonexistent. Use of land bird  
21 kill numbers of flawed. Each habitat is decidedly  
22 different. Impact to area wildlife by aircraft  
23 lighting, vibrations through the water and low  
24 frequency sounds is actually unknown and does not

1 seem to be stated.

2 Land-based studies in the U.K. have  
3 indicated significant impact to wildlife. True  
4 impact on vital fish nurseries and area bio  
5 diversity through changes in water flow and direct  
6 impact to the sea floor is not adequately  
7 addressed.

8 There's still no oil spill plan for the  
9 terminal's 40,000 plus gallons. Issues of ice  
10 accumulation on turbines and the resulting  
11 structural damage and failure of the turbines has  
12 not been fully addressed. This has been a major  
13 in other turbines. No immediate plans for escrow  
14 money to remove the towers if the company goes  
15 bankrupt or the towers are damaged, such as by  
16 common hurricanes in this area, has been set up as  
17 of this time. Money needs to be in escrow prior  
18 to construction.

19 In Denmark, with the largest offshore  
20 wind parks in the world, they have only 80  
21 turbines in one single area in one event, and they  
22 have had significant technical problems from,  
23 both, ice and salt. This has not been fully  
24 addressed.

1           Why should the Northeast's first large  
2 wind farm be based in a unique and complex ocean  
3 environment before establishing pilot programs  
4 with land-based projects? Too many unanswered  
5 questions. Engineers are trained that, in order  
6 to make a correct decision, they must first have  
7 accurate and sufficient information, which is  
8 lacking in this case.

9           I ask that you, the Army Corps of  
10 Engineers, find against this particular project  
11 because we are lacking so much vital information.

12           MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

13           (Applause.)

14           MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,  
15 Lincoln Baxter who will be followed by Audrey  
16 Schulman.

17           LINCOLN BAXTER: Good evening. My name  
18 is Lincoln Baxter. I come from thirteen  
19 generations of Cape Codders, and I live in  
20 Centerville, Mass., and I'm wearing a green shirt  
21 to support renewable energy.

22           My ancestors were sea captains and  
23 dentists. They were founders of the Town of  
24 Dennis. They were millers as well. They built

1 the Baxter Gristmill in the Town of Yarmouth.  
2 They used their own money. They built it on their  
3 own land. I believe that mill is a symbol of  
4 where we should be building wind farms, right in  
5 our own backyard.

6 I want renewable energy, and I want it  
7 in my backyard. To optimize the efficiency of  
8 such projects, we need to locate them as close to  
9 the existing infrastructure as possible. Modify  
10 or replace the towers that support the power lines  
11 to accommodate the generators. There will be no  
12 transmission loss, and maintenance costs will be  
13 far lower.

14 Why was this not considered as a  
15 potential site? We could put far more than 130  
16 turbines along the power lines of the Cape.

17 I've been sailing all my life and much  
18 of that time in Nantucket Sound. The vast  
19 majority of vessels that navigate the sound can  
20 safely navigate over 95 percent of Horseshoe  
21 Shoals. It's a highly trafficked area. It can be  
22 difficult to locate a buoy or navigational aid in  
23 the distance during the daylight hours, let alone  
24 at night.

1           How can the EIS find that there would be  
2           no significant impact on the safety of navigation?

3           Buoys and navigational aids will be extremely  
4           difficult to locate either in or on the far side  
5           of a maze of towers and flashing lights. This  
6           poses significant hazards to navigation and should  
7           be considered very carefully in the process.

8           If an offshore site is best, then pick a  
9           site where it has infrequent traffic, such as  
10          South of Nantucket, East of Monomoy. These are  
11          just as windy as Horseshoe Shoals. We need  
12          renewable energy. Let's just make sure we pick  
13          the best way overall to achieve these goals, not  
14          just jump on the band wagon of the first big  
15          proposal that comes along.

16          Thank you very much.

17          MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

18          (Applause.)

19          MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,  
20          Audrey Schulman.

21          (No response.)

22          MODERATOR ROSENBERG: David Shakespeare.  
23          Mr. Shakespeare will be followed by Rob Bussiere.  
24          Sir?

1           DAVID SHAKESPEARE: Good evening, and  
2 thank you for this opportunity to share my  
3 thoughts on why I support the proposed Cape Wind  
4 project. My name is David Shakespeare, and I live  
5 in Melrose, Massachusetts.

6           We need renewable energy projects like  
7 Cape Wind for four reasons: pollution, terrorism,  
8 regulatory requirements and economic development.

9           Air pollution caused by emissions from  
10 fossil fuel burning power plants is leading to  
11 increases in respiratory and coronary illnesses in  
12 sensitive populations in the Northeast, including  
13 the residents of the Cape and the Islands.

14          These same power plants are also major  
15 emitters of carbon dioxide, one of the prime  
16 greenhouse gases that lead to global warming.  
17 Cape Wind would not emit any greenhouse gases or  
18 other harmful pollutants. Our dependence on oil  
19 is driving our country into alliances with foreign  
20 countries with horrible records on human rights,  
21 and the profits for the oil sales have been linked  
22 with terrorist activities.

23          Cape Wind would add diversity to the New  
24 England energy supply, thus, adding some energy

1 security, and it would help wean us from reliance  
2 on foreign oil. Massachusetts has committed to  
3 increasing its use of renewable energy by  
4 establishing a renewable energy portfolio  
5 standard, or RPS.

6 The RPS requires that 4 percent of the  
7 state's energy use come from renewable sources by  
8 2009. Currently, only 1 percent of our energy  
9 comes from renewable energy. Cape Wind would make  
10 a significant contribution toward helping us meet  
11 our RPS goal.

12 Finally, I believe Cape Wind has the  
13 potential to help Massachusetts become a world  
14 leader in offshore wind farm technology.

15 Companies such as General Electric have  
16 stated that they believe wind farms have the  
17 potential to become a multi-billion dollar growth  
18 industry in the near future. Now is the time for  
19 Massachusetts to embrace this exciting new  
20 technology by supporting the Cape Wind project.

21 Thank you.

22 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

23 (Applause.)

24 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker, Rob

1 Bussiere followed by Roderic Baltz.

2 ROB BUSSIERE: Good evening. My name is  
3 Rob Bussiere. I'm from Cape Cod, and I represent  
4 Wind Stop, a grassroots citizens' organization  
5 interested in the preservation and opposed to the  
6 industrialization of Nantucket Sound.

7 I speak tonight on behalf of Nantucket  
8 Sound because Nantucket Sound can't speak for  
9 itself. I, personally, am sick and tired of being  
10 called anti-American and a NIMBY because I'm from  
11 Cape Cod. I've worked hard to help that place  
12 exist and develop since 1975.

13 I couldn't help, while coming up here,  
14 looking at the traffic on the highway about all  
15 the exhaust emissions that I could see there. You  
16 know, some people ought to think about their  
17 choices of transportation, look at the SUVs you  
18 drive and maybe change that a little bit and get  
19 rid of those emissions.

20 Anyway, I want to address the DEIS and a  
21 few points that I found lacking. I'd like the  
22 Army Corps of Engineers to include in the DEIS the  
23 report of the British Defense Ministry on the  
24 effects wind turbines have on radar as it relates



1 to aviation safety.

2 Two, reevaluate requiring the project to  
3 be land based so as not to prohibit the  
4 expeditious search and rescue operations of the  
5 Coast Guard for mariners in distress on Nantucket  
6 Sound.

7 No matter where the site is proposed,  
8 use legacy wind speed data from that site to  
9 produce accurate calculations of generated power.  
10 Consider the negative impact this project will  
11 have on the tourism industry of the Cape and  
12 Islands by the creation of one of the top twenty  
13 tallest sky lines in the world, 4.7 miles off the  
14 coast of Cape Cod.

15 Extend the public comment period to June  
16 of 2005 in order to allow all Cape and Island  
17 residents, winter and summer, an opportunity to  
18 comment on the DEIS.

19 In closing, I'd like to say that I am  
20 not surprised at the concerns that the Cape and  
21 Islands residents opposed to the industrialization  
22 of Nantucket Sound being minimalized by the  
23 proponents, as was displayed tonight in the form  
24 of sophomoric hallway theater and gratuitous song.

1           From day one, these concerns have been  
2 dismissed as NIMBY. Well, I, for one, am not  
3 prepared to hand over Nantucket Sound to a private  
4 developer for profit. It's not the view; it's not  
5 the vision. It's the money. Nantucket Sound is  
6 not for sale.

7           (Applause.)

8           MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

9           Next speaker, Roderic Baltz who will be  
10 followed by Shareen Davis.

11          RODERIC BALTZ: Thank you very much for  
12 listening to all this, and thank you for giving me  
13 an opportunity going beyond your shutoff time.

14          I have something to contribute, I hope,  
15 for you. I do have an engineering degree. I'd  
16 like to assure everybody, I don't think there's  
17 anyone here who isn't, but just to reassure  
18 anybody why I fully appreciate the value of  
19 renewable energy.

20          I appreciate the threat of global  
21 warming. All of these are real things, and I want  
22 to submit to you that Cape Wind is not the sole  
23 panacea for all of this. We know that, but you're  
24 talking relative values here. That's what you're

1 speaking of, and in my case, I would like to say  
2 that, just as the man said at the outset tonight,  
3 the negatives outweigh the positives as far as  
4 Horseshoe Shoal is concerned and Nantucket Sound  
5 is concerned.

6 I've had, I live around here, and I have  
7 an outsider's appreciation of Cape Cod, you might  
8 say. I have a summer place in Falmouth. There  
9 appear to be a number of people here tonight from  
10 Falmouth, and if you're in Falmouth, you're not  
11 playing NIMBY. You're not worried about a view,  
12 and it's not exactly aesthetics either.

13 But people can think of value. I've  
14 had, for 35 years now, I've had a boat. I don't  
15 mean a 40 foot Hetaeras or anything like that.  
16 It's a 16-foot Old Town lap straight with a 65  
17 Merc on the back, and I take this boat, as I have  
18 with my family for some 20, 25 years, and we make  
19 the run, it's maybe 35, 45 minutes in good small  
20 boat weather, down to Horseshoe Shoal.

21 FROM THE FLOOR: Time.

22 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

23 RODERIC BALTZ: I'm sorry.

24 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

1 (Applause.)

2 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Please be sure  
3 your entire statement is submitted for the record.

4 Next speaker, Shareen Davis.

5 SHAREEN DAVIS: Good evening. My name  
6 is Shareen Davis, and I'm a Cape Cod resident who  
7 traveled here this evening with a group of other  
8 people from Cape Cod, and I must say that I  
9 attended all three of the public hearings held on  
10 the Cape and Islands, and a majority of the Cape  
11 Cod residents resoundingly spoke and had serious  
12 concerns over this project.

13 The DEIS mentions minimal impacts to the  
14 fishing during construction. Nantucket Sound is  
15 host to long-finned or loligos squid during the  
16 spring months, and spawning activity occurs during  
17 that time. Squid eggs and the developing  
18 juveniles are important constituents to the  
19 ecosystem foodweb base, become prey for other  
20 species. Squid possess a sensitive nervous  
21 system.

22 How will a large electromagnetic field  
23 generated by the wind turbines and the heat  
24 generated by the electrical transmission cables

1     affect squid activity and the underwater spawning  
2     grounds?

3             If the population were to decline in  
4     Nantucket Sound because of the negative effect of  
5     electromagnetic fields on squid activity,  
6     including the spawning, what effect will that have  
7     on the entire ecosystem of this area?

8             MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

9             (Applause.)

10            MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,  
11     Stuart Swan to be followed by Frances Dalmolen.

12            STUART SWAN: Good evening. Stuart  
13     Swan, a resident of Chatham.

14            Horseshoe Shoal is a mound of sand,  
15     loose sand, saturated by seawater. It covers an  
16     area, roughly, six times the size of Cambridge,  
17     and it reaches the height of the top of this  
18     building.

19            This is a very unstable pile of sand.  
20     It is a sandbar. You can penetrate Horseshoe  
21     Shoal with a fire hose. There is really no  
22     substance to it, and it has maintained its  
23     position through history for the last couple  
24     hundred years because of the balance of nature and

1 the equilibrium which it exists in.

2           If Cape Wind builds on this very  
3 sensitive pile of sand, you're going to create  
4 eddies all over and around this body of sand, and  
5 this body of sand is going to begin to move. You  
6 have currents going over it and around it 24 hours  
7 a day reaching speeds of one mile and hour and  
8 close to two miles an hour. This will create  
9 enormous eddies around the foundations of this  
10 industrial complex, and Horseshoe Shoal will begin  
11 to disappear.

12           As Horseshoe Shoal begins to disappear,  
13 you will destabilize Nantucket Sound. You will  
14 start to reconfigure the main channel, the North  
15 channel and all of the other sandbars surrounding  
16 it.

17           Here is the possible disaster. You may  
18 shoal over Vineyard Haven Harbor strangling the  
19 economic viability of Martha's Vineyard because  
20 shipping will not be able to enter the harbor.  
21 You may very well strangle, and you may, through  
22 all of this hydraulics, you may find that  
23 Tuckernuck Shoal begins to grow, and now Nantucket  
24 is landlocked. The shipping cannot enter or leave

1 Nantucket. Perhaps in a small cad boat with a  
2 board up.

3 Let's go over to Hyannis. The channel  
4 going into Hyannis is no deeper than the height  
5 from that exit sign to the floor. It's, roughly,  
6 12 to 14 feet--

7 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, sir.

8 (Applause.)

9 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Next speaker,  
10 Frances Dalmolen who will be followed by Diane  
11 Roderick.

12 FRANCES DALMOLEN: Hi. My name is  
13 Frances Dalmolen. I've summered on the Cape all  
14 of my life, and I'm now a year-round resident of  
15 Chatham.

16 Like many, I have come to oppose this  
17 particular project, and I must say, I am  
18 disappointed that supporters of the wind farm keep  
19 wanting to delegitimize the concerns of those who  
20 want to save the sound and reduce it to simply a  
21 matter of aesthetics.

22 Let me assure you our concerns are much  
23 more substantive than just visuals. Let me  
24 address, particularly, two points. One, building

1 an industrial-sized wind farm in the middle of  
2 Nantucket Sound is, in fact, like building a wind  
3 farm along the rim of the Grand Canyon.

4 The sound is a beautiful natural  
5 resource which must be protected and preserved for  
6 the enjoyment of everyone living on the Cape, as  
7 well as for those just visiting.

8 To believe that the wind farm will cause  
9 no significant harm to the birds, to marine life,  
10 to the ecosystem or the fishing industry is to  
11 engage in wishful thinking.

12 Secondly, Nantucket Sound is not a safe  
13 place to build the proposed wind farm for climatic  
14 reasons. Do you really think a Hurricane Bob or a  
15 winter Nor'easter such as that that broke through  
16 the Barrier Beach in Chatham would not create  
17 havoc with these manmade structures?

18 Do we really want to risk an oil spill  
19 from the platform? Once the sound has been  
20 spoiled by the wind farm, it'll be difficult and  
21 perhaps take years, if ever, to undo the damage  
22 caused by the unforeseen.

23 Who thought the Big Dig would spring  
24 hundreds of leaks before it was completed? Things



1 that are not planned for or predicted happen.  
2 Accidents happen. Do we need to cut pollution?  
3 Yes, absolutely. Let's start by conserving energy  
4 and reducing the number of SUVs on the road.

5 Thank you.

6 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

7 (Applause.)

8 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Sir, it's now  
9 11:30 p.m., and we do have to vacate at midnight.  
10 May I suggest that we, after this speaker, we  
11 recess and reconvene at a later date?

12 How many individuals in the hall are  
13 still waiting to speak?

14 FROM THE FLOOR: I want to speak. I've  
15 been here since five. I want--

16 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: We cannot  
17 accommodate them.

18 FROM THE FLOOR: One minute.

19 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Ma'am?

20 DIANE RODERICK: Hi.

21 FROM THE FLOOR: Go to one minute. I'm  
22 serious.

23 DIANE RODERICK: My name is Diane  
24 Roderick, and I was born and raised on Cape Cod,

1 and I am speaking for myself, and I am against the  
2 wind farm on Nantucket Sound.

3 I'm one of those people that don't like  
4 to go over the bridge very much. Maybe it's  
5 because of the love I have for my home, Cape Cod,  
6 and it breaks my heart at the thought of making a  
7 power plant out of Nantucket Sound.

8 I am aware of the needs we have for  
9 alternative power, and the offshore wind farm is a  
10 realistic one. The only problem I do have is the  
11 fact that it will be the first of its kind in the  
12 U.S., and it is still at its experimental stage.

13 Although the impact statement states  
14 there are no real threats to the ecosystem of  
15 Nantucket Sound, this is based on short-term  
16 studies. I only wish you would spend some more  
17 time on testing the area before initiating such a  
18 large scale project.

19 I noticed in the impact statement the  
20 first application had included 170 turbines, and  
21 the most recent one calls for 130. If you were  
22 able to scale it down in that little time, how do  
23 we know that it can't be scaled down to even less?  
24 The way technology is always changing, maybe by

1 the time it is built, we would only need 50. Who  
2 knows?

3 I am for the idea of renewable energy.  
4 I only wish for an alternative location to put  
5 this facility. We need to remember that once the  
6 damage is done, it's done. It's important to make  
7 sure this developer has the right intentions in  
8 all aspects of the word "conservation."

9 It would be a shame to see anything  
10 happen to the natural pristine beauty of Nantucket  
11 Sound and its surrounding areas.

12 Thank you.

13 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Thank you, ma'am.

14 (Applause.)

15 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Ladies and  
16 gentlemen, I'm sorry to say we have to vacate this  
17 facility by twelve, and there are still many of  
18 you that still need to speak.

19 FROM THE FLOOR: One minute, one minute.

20 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Ladies and  
21 gentlemen, I'm sorry, we have to actually vacate  
22 the premises by--

23 FROM THE FLOOR: We'll do it fast.

24 MODERATOR ROSENBERG: Ladies and

1 gentlemen, Colonel Koning.

2 COL. KONING: We've heard a great many  
3 thoughtful statements this evening. Since we are  
4 prevented from continuing because of time  
5 restrictions, and there are several of you who  
6 still wish to speak and signed up, but have not  
7 been called to the microphone, we're going to have  
8 to close this hearing at this time and reconvene  
9 at a time in the future in a place that will be  
10 determined later.

11 Those of you who have signed up to speak  
12 this evening, but were not called and, therefore,  
13 prevented as a result of the time restrictions  
14 will be contacted individually by mail with the  
15 date and location to give your statements.

16 With regards to the statements we've  
17 already received this evening, a careful analysis  
18 will be required before a determination can be  
19 made and a decision rendered. Written statements  
20 may be submitted to the Corps until February 24,  
21 2005. These written statements will receive equal  
22 weight with those we heard here this evening.  
23 Each question or issue raised will be addressed in  
24 the Final Environmental Impact Statement.

1           We, at the Corps, extend our  
2       appreciation to all of those that took the time to  
3       involve themselves in this public process review.

4           And, finally, before I conclude this  
5       hearing, I'd like to extend my appreciation to the  
6       Massachusetts Institute of Technology for the use  
7       of their facility this evening, to the MIT Campus  
8       Police Department for their support and, most of  
9       all, I'd like to thank you to provide us with your  
10      thoughts, your comments and your concerns.

11           Good evening.

12           (Applause.)

13           (Whereupon, at 11:35 p.m., December 16,  
14      2004, the above hearing was concluded.)

## S U B M I S S I O N

Index Card/Petition

Approximately 1370 submitted. Record to be supplemented with complete list of names.

Text on card follows:

Dear Karen K. Adams, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,  
Cape Wind Energy Project Manager,

Massachusetts gets about 90% of its energy from dirty, dangerous sources like coal, oil, and nuclear power. These sources are a danger to our environment and to public health. Asthma is on the rise in the Bay State, women and children are advised not to eat certain types of fish because of mercury pollution, and there is no safe way to dispose of nuclear waste. Alternatives must be found. Massachusetts can set an example for the rest of the US and develop the first off-shore wind farm if we proceed carefully. Wind power is a sound choice for Massachusetts' energy future.

I urge you to ensure a prompt, fair, and thorough review process for the Cape Wind project.

1       Petition

2       Approximately 11,000 names submitted. Record to  
3       be supplemented with complete list of names.

4       Text on petition follows:

5  
6       We, the undersigned, oppose the industrialization  
7       of Nantucket Sound, a public resource, by private  
8       developers who want to install one hundred thirty  
9       wind massive wind turbines to build one of the  
10       world's largest offshore wind power plants near  
11       the shores of Cape Cod.

12  
13       We oppose this unprecedented private takeover of a  
14       precious public natural resource. We oppose the  
15       installaton of these massive turbine towers in the  
16       path of boats and aircraft. We oppose the location  
17       of this industrial machinery in the middle of one  
18       of America's largest migratory bird routes. This  
19       project will destroy one of the Cape's most  
20       cherished areas of natural beauty and have lasting  
21       negative effects on our local economy and  
22       environment.

23

24       We call upon state and federal authorities and the

1 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to deny all permits  
2 for this wind power plant in Nantucket Sound. We  
3 also seek a national policy governing the bidding  
4 process and siting requirements for offshore wind  
5 power projects on the Outer Continental Shelf.

6  
7 Please return this petition to: The Alliance to  
8 Protect Nantucket Sound, 396 Main St,. Suite 2,  
9 Hyannis, MA 02601 508.775.9767

10



CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER AND TRANSCRIBER

This is to certify that the attached  
proceedings  
in the Matter of:

RE: DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT  
CAPE WIND ENERGY PROJECT  
NANTUCKET SOUND, MASSACHUSETTS

Place: Cambridge, Massachusetts

Date: December 16, 2004

were held as herein appears, and that this is the  
true, accurate and complete transcript prepared  
from the notes and/or recordings taken of the  
above entitled proceeding.

Jeffrey Mocanu  
Reporter

December 16, 2004  
Date

Susan Hayes  
Transcriber

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Date